

1. 2 photos of John Kasper taken 8-4-56

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2. (1) blank Tenn. White Citizens Councils membership card

3. Letter on letterhead, Tenn. White Citizens Councils, Mr. Tamm.

4. Copy of letter from [redacted] to [redacted] 11/5/57 (R+E 11/5/57)

①



105-175-1A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 10 1956	

Date Received 9-21-56

From Washington Field
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

Description:

2 photos of John ~~xxxx~~ Kasper taken
8-4-56

File No. ~~705-722-745~~

105-175-191

~~See serial 121~~



= 3

105-175-1A1

Frederick John Kasper Jr.
Photo Taken 8/4/56
~~105-122-1A5~~



c3

Frederick John Kasper, Jr.
Photo taken 8/4/56

~~105-122-1A5~~
105-175-1A1

105-195-1A4

Seaboard White Citizens Councils

1047 31st Street, N.W.

Phone FEderal 3-7660

Washington, D. C.
John Kaiser - Executive Secretary

December 5, 1957

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[REDACTED]
Knoxville 18, Tenn.

Dear [REDACTED]

Mr. Simmons, John's attorney, says he must have the money for ~~John's~~ John's appeal from the second "contempt of court" conviction by December 15. He says the ~~minimum~~ cost for filing the appeal will be \$3,000. This would not include any pay for Mr. Simmons, but would cover the cost of the "trial transcript", cost of printing "briefs" and other miscellaneous expenses.

I have just talked with Mr. Simmons and he says that if we are going to ~~file an appeal~~ we must order copies of the "trial transcript" by December 15th and that once the order is in he ~~has~~ committed to pay for it. He says he cannot order the copies of the "trial transcript" until the money is available to pay for them.

We must have \$3,000 by December 15th. PLEASE send whatever you can at once. NOW!!!

With best regards.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Date Received 6-28-57

From

(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By _____

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No ()

Description: Letter on letterhead
Temp. White Citizens Councils,
Lx., Tenn.

File No. 105-175-1A3

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Good S. G. Klansmen to put on your mailing list :
[redacted] Greenville, O.

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b7c

Tennessee White Citizens Councils
Knox County Division
Knoxville, Tennessee

P. O. Box 1323

May 23rd, 1957

Dear [redacted]

Saw [redacted] last weekend. We had a good meeting up here and organized the basis of a good Klan.

[redacted] sd/ those guys were up again asking about me. [redacted] I don't know what that's all about, but I guarantee you, I've never been a member of the NAAACP or any red-outfit.

Judge Taylor will order integration in Knoxville in July to begin in September. If there ever was a time to send Common Sense in here, it's now. Suggest you take the preachers in the yellow pages and send them the Common Sense issue (the latest) on the NAAACP. We will send them down to you already stamped with Knox County White Citizens' Councils and hope we can get some money for stamps as well, but this needs to be done in a hurry. We have a lot of old Common Sense and I think we'll stamp those up too and have them sent to the preachers and others as the supply of the NAAACP issue is limited. Did you get some of that issue? I ordered several thousand for you from McGinley when he was at Adm. Crommelin's.

Admiral Crommelin will come down and speak for you or Bill most anytime. Just invite him. Give him good notice. And pay his travel expenses. He'll really do a job on the jews for you.

Hope you're coming along well with your house, and getting it in shape. The Knoxville mailing is critically important, and I hope you have some time for it. Did you get the other stuff out we sent down a while ago stamped with Knox County NAAACP. or if not. No need to send more if you've still got some stuff. What was the name and address of the friend with the car business in Knoxville you told me about

Thanks so much for all past kindnesses and your wonderful faith and hospitality. [redacted] I hope someday, in some small way, I may be able to be of help to you.

With very kindest personal regards,

Yours, [redacted] the White, and the Constitution

P. O. Box 1323/Knoxville

Date Received 4-15-57

Date Received 3/28/57

From
(Name of contributor)

USN, NORFOLK
(Address of contributor)

By SA ROBERT C. SMITH
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

Description: 1 blank Tenn. White Citizens Councils membership card

File No NF 105-292

From F. B. I.
(Name of contributor)
Norfolk
(Address of contributor)

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By _____
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

Description:

File No 105-175-1A2

50GH61

EXPIRES _____, 19____ NO _____

Tennessee White Citizens Councils
Knox County White Citizens Councils
Knoxville, Tennessee

I, a White Citizen _____
am 18 years of age, believe in the separation of the races as or-
dained by the CREATOR, uphold racial segregation, am loyal to
the United States of America, its constitution, and believe in the
divinity of Jesus Christ.

ORGANIZED
JUNE 5, 1956

Secretary-Treasurer

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

8/22/56

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

**WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IS - X
(OO:WFO) CINAL**

105-122-31

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[redacted] (protect identity by request) advised SA [redacted] on 8/21/56 that JOHN KASPER, organizer of White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia (WCC) advised [redacted] that the WCC of DC is in bad financial condition and that he needs \$600. According to KASPER the WCC has a \$150 phone bill and a \$200 paper bill. KASPER advised [redacted] that he is going to Charlottesville, Va., on 8/22/56 and then on 8/23/56 he is going to Clinton, Tennessee, to organize a White Citizens' Council there in an effort to stop integrated schools. On 8/24/56 KASPER is going to Birmingham, Ala., and he will remain there approximately two weeks.

KASPER told [redacted] that ACE CARTER, Executive Secretary of WCC, Birmingham, needed another speaker in Ala. and he, KASPER, was going down to help him. [redacted] advised that [redacted] partner of JOHN KASPER in management of Cadmus Bookshop, WDC, will remain in WDC.

[redacted] advised that KASPER is going to bring ACE CARTER back to WDC to do some work in WDC and Richmond, Va. According to [redacted] KASPER is very downhearted concerning the WCC movement and is going to try to go ahead without money.

[redacted] advised that he believes [redacted] and FRED HOCKETT, 1115 Maryland Ave., N. E., are in charge of the WCC in Washington area while KASPER is away.

3-Bureau
1-Birmingham
①-Knoxville
1-Richmond
2-WFO

RBL:dlp
(8)

AIRTEL

MAIL

Airmail
AMSD
Registered
Spec. Del.

105-175-2
105-122-33

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AUG 24 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

[Signature]

b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

8/22/56

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IS - X
(OO:WFO)

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[redacted] advised that ^{KASPER} ~~CARTER~~ wanted him to contact [redacted] HOCKETT, and a man by the name of [redacted] (ph) and try to assist them in distributing literature in Alexandria, Falls Church, and Arlington, Va. KASPER told [redacted] to take whatever money they could get and that any contribution would make a person a member of the WCC.

LAUGHLIN

August 31, 1956

Airtel

SAC, Washington Field Office

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IS - X. Newspaperman who furnished reliable information in past advises as follows:

It is reported a meeting of captioned organization will be held September 3, 1956, at 2 p.m. at the park between 7th and 9th Streets and Constitution Avenue, N. W. to promote school strikes with particular reference to the State of Virginia. Ace Carter is supposed to be there and also John Kasper if he can make bail.

Another meeting is also reportedly planned for somewhere in Maryland on September 4, 1956. One Washington, D. C., newspaper has reportedly been conducting a surveillance on Kasper on a continuing basis. Another Washington, D. C., newspaper has been preparing background material for a story on Kasper which, however, will not be printed until after September 3, 1956. It is observed that the foregoing arrangements of captioned organization may have been made prior to the sentencing of Kasper at Clinton, Tennessee. Since September 3, 1956, meeting being planned by Kasper's organization Washington Field requested to alert sources and furnish any information concerning this matter and advise Bureau by noon, September 1, 1956, arrangements for covering this meeting.

HOOVER

cc SAC, Baltimore (Information)
cc SAC, Knoxville (Information)
cc SAC, Richmond (Information)

100-423395

105-122-54

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 1 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

105-175-3

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423995)

8/31/56

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D. C., AKA.
IS - X

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ReWFOairtel to Bureau dated 8/30/56 setting forth information from PSI [redacted] which indicated that JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary, White Citizens' Councils of D. C. (WCC), was returning to Washington, D.C., over Labor Day weekend with ASA E. (ACE) CARTER, Executive Secretary, Alabama Citizens' Councils, for possible WCC meetings in Washington area and Alexandria, Va.

[redacted] advised 8/31/56 he had been in contact with [redacted] WCC member, and learned from [redacted] that tentative plans are for [redacted] and other WCC members in the D.C. area, who were not identified, to go to Charlottesville, Virginia, Saturday morning, 9/1/56, to distribute WCC literature. Plans are that they will be met by KASPER and CARTER in Charlottesville on Sunday, 9/2/56, for WCC meeting at 2 p.m. to be held at McIntire Field, Charlottesville, Va.

[redacted] also indicated to [redacted] that WCC may possibly go to an unknown location near Marlboro, Maryland, on Monday, 9/3/56, for possible literature distribution or meeting; however, no further plans concerning this are known to [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond (105-632) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- ① - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field

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DPH:jgv
(11)

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MAIL

Airmail _____
AMSD ☒ _____
Registered ☒ _____
Spec. Del. _____

105-175-4
705-152-65

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 4 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.,
AKA
IS - X
8/31/56

PAGE TWO

Information has been received by WFO that leaflets were distributed in Maryland announcing a WCC meeting to be held 9/4/56 at Weysons Hall, Weysons Corner, near Marlboro, Maryland.

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[redacted] will not be able to go to Charlottesville or distribute literature in Maryland due to [redacted]
[redacted]

Appropriate pretext telephone call to an unidentified woman at the Cadmus Bookshop, 1246 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., disclosed that the WCC plans to hold a meeting at Charlottesville on 9/2/56; at Washington, D. C., on 9/3/56; and at Weysons Hall, Weysons Corner, Marlboro, Maryland, on 9/4/56.

Concerning the Washington meeting, it was learned that it would be held at 2 p.m. on Constitution Ave. between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W.

It was further ascertained that JOHN KASPER and "ACE" CARTER are to address the 3 above-mentioned meetings.

It was ascertained from the USFP that [redacted] representing the WCC, requested a permit for a meeting on the Mall to be held 2 p.m., 9/3/56, which permit was refused. She was advised that the park area south of Constitution Ave. between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W., may be used for a meeting place without the necessity of having a permit.

It is to be noted that the Baltimore and Richmond Divisions were furnished the above pertinent information by ~~7-111~~ on 8/31/56 and requested to cover the respective meetings UACB.

The WFO will cover the WCC meeting scheduled to be held 9/3/56.

LAUGHLIN

September 17, 1956

Airtel

SAC, Knoxville

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IS - X. Re Birmingham teletype September 14, 1956, in which information was furnished that John Kasper, executive secretary of captioned organization, said he would return to Knoxville on September 23, 1956, to plan for a state organization in Tennessee which will support segregation by force.

Birmingham is instructed to furnish the Bureau, Memphis and Knoxville any additional information received relative to Kasper's plans for such an organization.

Memphis and Knoxville are instructed to alert informants and sources to keep your offices promptly advised of any information received in this regard. Such information should be forwarded to the Bureau immediately upon receipt thereof.

All meetings at which Kasper speaks should be covered by informants and sources preferably those who may be in a position to testify at a later date to statements made by Kasper.

HOOVER

2cc SAC, Memphis

2cc SAC, Birmingham

100-423395

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orig in 105-174
Jf

105-122-99

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>my</i>	FILED.....
SEP 18 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Q

105-175-5

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

9/21/56

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D. C., aka
IS - X
(OO: WFO)

For info of all Offices, Bureau has instructed WFO and NY to submit reports on captioned organization by 10/1/56. All offices having outstanding investigation to conduct in this matter are requested to submit investigation to date in report form suitable for dissemination by 10/1/56. Eight copies of reports should be designated for the Bureau, six copies to WFO. P

Loughlin

3-Bureau

1-Knoxville (105-122)
1-Richmond (105-632)
1-Birmingham (105-375)
1-Baltimore (100-20015)
1-Mobile (105-258)
1-NY (105-19792)
1-WFO
RBL:pas
(10)

AIRTEL

105-175-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 22 1956	
KNOXVILLE	
S	

Walton

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: SEP 21 1956

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33226)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D. C.
 Aka., Seaboard Citizens' Councils
 IS - X
 (OO: WFO)

ReBuairtel dated 9/12/56 instructing WFO to furnish all southern offices a photograph of JOHN KASPER and a brief summary of his background and activities in captioned organization.

// FREDERICK JOHN KASPER

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, Jr., with aliases, JOHN KASPER, FRED KASPER, was born 10/21/29, at Camden, New Jersey, to FRED JOHN KASPER, Sr., and ROSE KASPER. He attended Temple University High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945-47; Yankton College, South Dakota, where he fulfilled requirements for a high school diploma. He was graduated from Temple University High School in June, 1947. He continued at Yankton College and withdrew in June, 1949, after completing his sophomore year. KASPER attended Columbia University, New York City, from 1949 to 1951, obtaining a B.S. Degree. //

2 - Bureau	2 - Memphis (Info) (RM) (Encl. 2)
2 - Atlanta (Info) (RM) (Encl. 2)	2 - Miami " (Encl. 2)
2 - Baltimore " (Encl. 2)	2 - Mobile " (Encl. 2)
2 - Birmingham " (Encl. 2)	2 - New Orleans " (Encl. 2)
2 - Charlotte " (Encl. 2)	2 - Norfolk " (Encl. 2)
2 - Cincinnati " (Encl. 2)	2 - Pittsburgh " (Encl. 2)
2 - Dallas " (Encl. 2)	2 - Richmond " (Encl. 2)
2 - El Paso " (Encl. 2)	2 - St. Louis " (Encl. 2)
2 - Houston " (Encl. 2)	2 - Savannah " (Encl. 2)
2 - Knoxville " (Encl. 2)	2 - San Antonio " (Encl. 2)
2 - Little Rock " (Encl. 2)	1 - Washington Field
2 - Louisville " (Encl. 2)	

RBL:jgw
 (45)

105-175-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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SEP 24 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

NR

According to information received by [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, (information furnished to SA [] orally on 7/27/56) KASPER operated the "Make It New" Bookshop, 169 Bleaker Street, New York, being financed by a Mrs. LENA LETT of New York.

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According to information received by [] KASPER did not invest any money into the bookshop, and it became a hangout for "Negro and Chinese homosexuals." According to information received by [] KASPER had a steady income from numerous married women whom he "accommodated" sexually during the day. According to information received by CSNY-1, KASPER closed this bookshop without notice and left New York owing two months' rent.

Washington, D. C., Credit Bureau records and newspaper accounts reflected that in late 1955 KASPER and [] commenced operation of the Cadmus Bookstore, 1246 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., and this shop is still functioning. This bookstore is listed on literature of the White Citizens' Councils (WCC) as headquarters of the WCC.

DESCRIPTION

The following description of KASPER was obtained from personal observation and school records:

Name:	FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, was., Fred Kasper, John Kasper
Date of Birth:	October 21, 1929, Camden, New Jersey
Sex:	male
Race:	white
Education:	Columbia University, B.S. Degree, 1949
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	175
Hair:	brown
Marks:	none

HISTORY OF THE WCC OF D. C.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald", a local newspaper of Washington, D. C., in its issue of 6/6/56, page 19, published an article entitled, "White Citizens' Council Formed In Washington." The article set forth that a "dozen Washingtonians"

organized the District of Columbia "White Citizens' Councils" 6/4/56. According to the article JOHN KASPER stated that the Council was chartered by the North Alabama Citizens' Council headed by ASA E. (ACE) CARTER of Birmingham, Alabama.

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[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised on 7/10/56 (SA CHARLES B. STANBERRY) that ASA E. (ACE) CARTER is the Executive Secretary of the Alabama Citizens' Council and a strong advocate of segregation of the races. Informant advised that the Alabama Citizens' Council has headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama, and supports the existing pattern of segregation in Alabama. [redacted] is in a position to furnish correct information. The definition of "unknown reliability" is used because he was involved in some difficulty while [redacted]
[redacted]

"The Washington Evening Star", 6/6/56, page A-22, set forth from an interview of KASPER that the aims of the WCC of D. C. are as follows:

1. to stop the integration process in Washington, reverse it, and re-establish segregation
2. get the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on the Attorney General's subversive list
3. publicize commercial contributions to the NAACP and the Urban League
4. wipe out "rock n roll" music

On 6/15/56 the WCC held a mass meeting at the Annapolis Hotel, Washington, D. C., at which "ACE" CARTER and JOHN KASPER spoke and delivered speeches against Negroes.

On 7/6/56 and 7/13/56 the WCC held smaller organizational meetings in D. C. which were attended by approximately fifteen and twenty persons, respectively. At each of these meetings KASPER spoke against integration.

[redacted]
Arlington, Virginia, on 7/21/56 furnished a detailed statement that during an intermission in the 7/13/56 meeting he was approached by JOHN KASPER and asked to participate in cross burnings in the Washington, D. C., area. [redacted] advised that four crosses were saturated with inflammable liquid and a caravan proceeded from Southeast Washington to Northwest Washington.

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[redacted] advised that KASPER and others dropped out of the caravan in the vicinity of the residence of SIMON SOBLOFF, Solicitor General, and that [redacted] and others proceeded to the Sheraton-Park Hotel and ignited two crosses.

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"The Washington Post and Times Herald" in its edition of Saturday, July 14, 1956, page three, carried an article captioned, "Crosses Burned At Official's Homes." The article set forth that "fiery crosses were burned 7/13/56 in front of the homes of top Washington officials and a leader of the NAACP." The article mentioned that crosses were burned in front of the residences of Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER, Chief Justice EARL WARREN, Senator HERBERT LAHMAN, Solicitor General SIMON SOBLOFF, and at the home of Mrs. DOUGLAS KING, NAACP leader in Maryland.

"The Washington Evening Star, 8/7/56, in an article entitled, "Charlottesville Arrests Four Area Anti-Integrationists," set forth that KASPER and three others were arrested 8/4/56 in Charlottesville, Virginia, for distribution of WCC literature without permission. The same newspaper on 8/11/56 carried an article setting forth that these charges were dropped.

On 8/2/56 [redacted]

[redacted] (protect by T Symbol requested), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SAS [redacted] and JAMES H. DOWNING that KASPER planned on going to Clinton, Tennessee, on 8/23/56 to organize a WCC in an effort to stop integrated schools. Informant advised that KASPER, on 8/24/56, intended going to Birmingham, Alabama, to assist "ACE" CARTER as a speaker for two weeks.

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"The Washington Daily News, 8/31/56, page nine, carried an article, "Kasper Blamed In Clinton Row." The article set forth that police for five days had escorted Negro students to a Clinton, Tennessee, school. Assistant Attorney General WALTER FISHER (Tennessee) is quoted as saying, "only trouble we've ever had here is because of this man."

"The Knoxville Journal", 9/3/56, pages one and five, carried an article entitled, "Guard Moves Against Mob Still Threatening Clinton." The article set forth that National Guard troops had been ordered out to maintain order in Clinton. The article also set forth that JOHN KASPER had been sentenced to a one-year jail term for contempt of a Federal Court order.

WFO 100-33226

"The Washington Post and Times Herald," 9/7/56, page fourteen, carried an article reflecting that KASPER had been granted bail right.

"The Washington Evening Star," 9/11/56, reflected that KASPER arrived in Alabama 9/10/56 for a "series of appearances." "The Washington Daily News," 9/14/56, in an article captioned, "Kasper 'Asks 'Rabble-Rousers' To 'Die' For Segregation Cause," quotes KASPER from a speech he made at Birmingham, Alabama, on 9/13/56 as follows: "We need all the rabble-rousers we can get." "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it -- a collapse of law and order is near at hand." KASPER said the purpose of the Councils "is seizing local control of local affairs -- and I mean seizing it." "We will have to have our martyrs and some will have to die before this is over, because the Federal Government means death to all of us."

Any offices receiving any information concerning speeches or appearances being made by KASPER in any of their territories should notify the Bureau and WFO. P

ENCLOSURES: TO ALL OFFICES

Two photographs of JOHN KASPER

WFO 100-33226

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WFO 100-33226

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES REGARDING ACTIVITIES OF JOHN KASPER.

JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary of the White Citizens' Councils (WCC), Washington, D. C., has received nationwide publicity due to his activities at Clinton, Tennessee. The following is a chronological tabulation of newspaper articles concerning KASPER.

Washington Post and Times Herald
August 27, 1956, Page 23, Column 8

"Tennessee Jails Segregationist From District"

This article sets forth that JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary of the Seaboard White Citizen's Council of Washington, D. C., was jailed on August 26, 1956, at Clinton, Tennessee on charges of "inciting a riot" by encouraging picketing at a high school scheduled to integrate white and negro students.

Washington Post and Times Herald
August 29, 1956, Page 21, Column 4

"KASPER Freed in School Case"

This article sets forth that JOHN KASPER was cleared on August 28, 1956, at Clinton, Tennessee, on charges of trying to stir up a protest against integration at Clinton High School; KASPER announced immediately that he would continue his efforts to keep negroes out of Clinton High.

Washington Post and Times Herald
August 30, 1956, Page 17

"Integration of State Aid High School Results in Clash in Clinton, Tenn."

This article sets forth that violence over the integration of Clinton High School, Clinton, Tennessee, flared on August 29, 1956. The Principal of the school, D. J. BRITTAIN, JR., advised the press that he had received an

WFO 100-33226

ultimatum from JOHN KASPER that he either oust the negroes from the school or resign.

The article also sets forth that United States District Judge ROBERT L. TAYLOR in Knoxville, Tennessee, issued a temporary injunction on August 29, 1956, against KASPER and several other white supremacy demonstrators.

Washington Daily News
August 30, 1956, Page 9, Column 1

"KASPER Ignores U. S. Restraining Order"

This article sets forth that police at Clinton, Tennessee, served a federal restraining order on August 29, 1956, to JOHN KASPER of Washington, D. C., in the middle of a speech to some one thousand cheering segregationists. The article sets forth that JOHN KASPER ignored the order and continued speaking. The crowd howled shouts of "kill them" at the police officers who served the order on KASPER.

Sheriff JOE K. OWENS is quoted as stating that KASPER "has got them stirred up to a high pitch."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
August 31, 1956, Page 29, Columns 1, 2, and 3

"Mob Violence Erupts Again in Tennessee School Integration"

This article dated Clinton, Tennessee, on August 30, 1956, sets forth that racial tension over integration at Clinton High School flared into violence for the second successive day.

"In Knoxville meanwhile," the article continues, "JOHN KASPER, accused of stirring up much of the trouble here, was arrested on a Writ of Attachment by Federal Judge ROBERT L. TAYLOR. KASPER was placed in custody of the United States Marshal and was jailed in default of \$10,000 bail."

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Washington Daily News
August 31, 1956, Page 9, Column 1

"KASPER Blamed in Clinton Row"

This article sets forth that authorities at Clinton, Tennessee, on August 31, 1956, believed that a ruling on a contempt charge against JOHN KASPER, segregationist leader, would decide the fate of an attempt to integrate the Clinton High School. The article set forth that police for the fifth day escorted twelve negroes to and from classes.

Washington Evening Star
September 1, 1956, Page 1, Columns 6 and 7

"Town Plans 'Home Guard' After Integration Rioting"

This article relates that Clinton, Tennessee, officials on September 1, 1956, plan the organization of a "home guard" unit after "an unruly mob fired up by an outside segregationist held the town in a reign of terror for several hours last night" (August 30, 1956). The article also relates that JOHN KASPER was sentenced to one year in prison yesterday (August 30, 1956) at Knoxville, Tennessee, after United States District Judge ROBERT TAYLOR found him guilty of violating a restraining order which the court issued "Wednesday" (August 29, 1956).

Washington Evening Star
September 3, 1956, Page 1, Column 1

"Clinton Quiet After Bayonets Awe New Mob"

According to the article, "Tennessee Militia Men with fixed bayonets overrode a new mob loaded with teenagers late last night (September 2, 1956) dissolving threats of renewed anti-integration riots."

Washington Post and Times Herald
September 3, 1956, Page 1, Column 7

"Troops Ready to Clash with Clinton Mob"

This article sets forth that National Guardsmen on September 2, 1956, "pushed back a restive crows of some

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six hundred anti-negro demonstrators at gun point as tempers hit a white hot pitch in this riot torn town" (Clinton, Tennessee).

Washington Post and Times Herald
September 6, 1956, Page 25, Columns 2 and 3

"KASPER Gets Hearing in Tenn. Jail Sentence"

This article date lined September 5, 1956, at Knoxville, Tennessee, sets forth that JOHN KASPER of Washington, D. C., "whose fiery segregation harangues were blamed for contributing to Tennessee mob disturbances, will appear in United States District Court on September 6, 1956, seeking release from jail."

Sheriff JOE OWENS, Anderson County, Tennessee, is quoted in the article as stating that "everything had been quiet until he (KASPER) arrived."

This article sets forth that KASPER was addressing a cheering and shouting crowd August 29, 1956, when United States Marshals called him aside and served a restraining order on him. According to the article, KASPER told the crowd "An injunction has been served on me...We have almost carried this fight to victory...You know how it is done, even if I am not here with you."

At his trial KASPER stated that he did not willfully violate the court order and that it was not read to him and that he considered it merely a summons to appear in court. However, United States Marshal FRANK QUARELS testified he read the order "word for word" and gave KASPER a copy.

Washington Post and Times Herald
September 7, 1956, Page 14, Column 4

"Bail Right is Granted to KASPER"

This article date lined Knoxville, Tennessee, September 6, 1956, sets forth that JOHN KASPER, who is under a one year prison sentence on a contempt of court injunction on September 6, 1956, was granted privilege to make bail. United States District Judge ROBERT L.

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TAYLOR set the bail at \$10,000 and denied motions for a new trial. Judge TAYLOR also made permanent an injunction against KASPER and others prohibiting them from interfering with racial integration at Clinton High (Clinton, Tennessee).

Washington Post and Times Herald
September 9, 1956, Page A-19, Columns 6 and 7

"KASPER to stay in Tennessee and Peddle Integration"

This article sets forth that JOHN KASPER "took his seat on the powder keg of southern racial tensions when he announced that he will set up headquarters in Tennessee."

KASPER in an interview on September 7, 1956, told the press, "I plan to stay within the Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia area for the time being."

Washington Evening Star
September 11, 1956

"KASPER to Address Alabama Rallies"

This article date lined at Birmingham, Alabama, September 11, 1956, sets forth that KASPER came to Alabama on September 10, 1956, for a series of appearances. KASPER also stated that he plans to return to Tennessee and conduct an organizational campaign through that state when he leaves Alabama.

Life Magazine
September 10, 1956, issue, Page 46

"Trouble Maker for a School"

This article sums up the activities of KASPER as follows:

"Last week 12 negroes enrolled peacefully in Clinton High School, Tennessee's first state-supported school to be integrated by court order. But a stranger, JOHN KASPER, a Yankee from New Jersey, interfered. Scoffing at both school officials and police, KASPER spread anti-negro literature, drummed up a march on the school, harangued

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the town and organized white pickets. Fights broke out, the negro students were jeered and stoned. Ignoring a judge's restraining order, KASPER drew a year's sentence for contempt, but the damage was already done. Negroes had to attend class under armed escort and unrest continued in Clinton."

Washington Daily News
September 14, 1956, Page 4, Columns 1, 2, and 3

"KASPER Asks 'Rabble-Rousers' to 'Die' for Segregation Cause"

This article dated Birmingham, Alabama, September 14, 1956, by the United Press sets forth that KASPER told a huge rally on September 13, 1956, that true segregationists "want trouble" and some must be willing to die for their cause. The article continues that KASPER addressed "five hundred White Citizens' Council members" including fifteen who showed up wearing the full regalia of the Ku Klux Klan for the occasion.

KASPER is quoted as saying that he was "deeply honored" by the Klansmen. "Such groups as the Klan are needed to preserve segregation in the south," KASPER stated.

KASPER is also quoted as stating, "We need all the rabble-rousers we can get." "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it — a collapse of law and order is near at hand."

KASPER said the purpose of the Councils "is seizing local control of local affairs — and I mean seizing it."

KASPER is also quoted as saying, "We will have to have our martyr and some will have to die before this is over" because "the Federal Government means death to all of us."

It is to be noted that the Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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2. ACTIVITIES OF WCC IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA

Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 29, 1956, that on the evening of JOHN KASPER's arrest, August 26, 1956, KASPER attempted to call [redacted] and BENJAMIN SIMMONS, a local District of Columbia attorney, but was unsuccessful. T-1 advised that KASPER had mentioned to him before he left that he was going to Charlottesville, Virginia, then to Clinton, Tennessee, and later to Birmingham, Alabama. KASPER related to T-1 he tentatively planned to return to Washington possibly over the Labor Day week end and hoped to be accompanied by ASA "ACE" CARTER, an official of the Alabama Citizen's Council. According to T-1, while CARTER is in the D. C. area KASPER mentioned that the WCC may hold meetings in Washington, D. C., Falls Church, Virginia, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

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T-1 has previously furnished information that NORA DEVEREAUX is a partner of JOHN KASPER in the operation of the Cadmus Book Store, 1246 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W. T-1 has previously furnished information that [redacted] is the Chairman of the Southeast Council, WCC.

Newspaper articles reflect that BENJAMIN SIMMONS, an Attorney, represented KASPER in Tennessee.

Confidential Informant T-2, who is in a position to furnish correct information, advised on July 10, 1956, that ASA E. (ACE) CARTER is the Executive Secretary of the Alabama Citizen's Council and a strong advocate of segregation of the races. Informant advised that the Alabama Citizen's Council has headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama, and supports the existing pattern of segregation in Alabama.

T-1 advised also on August 29, 1956, that he had ascertained from [redacted] that KASPER was expected back in Washington, D. C., on Labor Day week end (August 31, 1956). [redacted] mentioned to T-1 that she had had some WCC literature printed and wanted T-1 to assist in its

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distribution prior to the arrival of KASPER and ACE CARTER in an effort to get additional people to attend WCC meetings over that week end.

Captain M. H. LEACH, Acting Chief, United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] on August 31, 1956, that a [redacted]

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[redacted] representing the White Citizens' Councils, contacted the Park Police for a permit to hold a meeting on the Mall, September 3, 1956, at 2:00 pm. The permit was refused. [redacted] stated that the WCC would come down and hold the meeting anyway.

Captain LEACH advised that the park area south of Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, N. W., may be used for a meeting place without the necessity of having a permit and that [redacted] was so informed.

T-1 advised on August 31, 1956, that [redacted] had mentioned that [redacted] and other WCC members in the D. C. area planned to go to Charlottesville, Virginia, on September 1, 1956, to distribute WCC literature. [redacted] stated that they were to be met there by KASPER and CARTER on Sunday, September 2, 1956, for a WCC meeting at 2:00 pm, which meeting was to be held at McIntire Field, Charlottesville, Virginia.

[redacted] also indicated to T-1 that the WCC may possibly go to an unknown location near Marlboro, Maryland, on September 3, 1956, for possible distribution of literature or a meeting.

A pretext telephone call to an unidentified woman at the Cadmus Book Shop on August 31, 1956, disclosed that the WCC planned to hold meetings at Charlottesville, Virginia, on September 2, 1956; at Washington, D. C., on September 3, 1956, and at Weysons Hall, Weysons Corner, Marlboro, Maryland, on September 4, 1956. It was ascertained that the Washington meeting was to be held on Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, N. W. It was also ascertained that JOHN KASPER and "ACE" CARTER were scheduled to address the above three meetings.

The Washington Daily News, September 4, 1956, Page 3, Columns 2 and 3, carried an article entitled

"Racists 'rally' here Fails to Get a Crowd." This article sets forth that NORA DEVEREAUX, Secretary to JOHN KASPER and FREDERICK HOCKETT, 1115 Maryland Avenue, N. E., conducted a meeting of the WCC on September 3, 1956, on Constitution Avenue, N. W. NORA DEVEREAUX is quoted as saying that "JOHN KASPER was going to speak and then they threw him in jail." She is also quoted as saying "ACE CARTER was going to speak too but he had to go back to Alabama because they are going to try to integrate schools there tomorrow and he's not going to allow it."

The Washington Post and Times Herald, September 4, 1956, Page 10, Columns 5 and 6, carried an article "Pro-Segregation Rally Draws Few in District." This article sets forth that a pro-segregationist rally at Constitution Avenue and 9th Street, N. W., on September 3, 1956, drew fewer than fifty persons and more than half of these were policemen on duty, reporters, and photographers and curious passers-by. Before the meeting got underway Mrs. DEVEREAUX told reporters that she was the only person authorized to speak for the Council in JOHN KASPER's absence. The article sets forth that FRED HOCKETT who said he was Chairman of the Northeast Council (WCC) indicated he did not recognize the leadership of Mrs. DEVEREAUX although he would "back KASPER down the line."

T-1 advised on September 20, 1956, that with JOHN KASPER away from Washington, the WCC was without leadership and that he knew of no future plans for the WCC. Informant advised that on approximately September 6, 1956, he received a call from EDGAR JOHNSTON who wanted informant to go to a small town near Bluefield, West Virginia, to distribute literature.

JOHN FREDERICK, 614 Lamarre Drive, Warren Woods, Fairfax, Virginia, on August 29, 1956, advised SA DAVID P. HURLEY that on Saturday evening, August 25, 1956, between the hours of 7:00 and 8:00 pm, someone whom he did not see left three pieces of literature at his door. This literature consisted of a membership application for the White Citizen's Council of Fairfax, Virginia; a leaflet captioned "White Citizens' Councils, What Are They," and the October 15, 1955, issue of a newspaper captioned "Common Sense."

FREDERICK advised that inquiry in the neighborhood disclosed that approximately four or five other families received the same type of literature during Saturday evening but that there appeared to be no specific pattern as to which homes were given this literature. From what FREDERICK was able to learn, the only person who observed the distributor of the literature was a Mrs. LARRY FRAZIER, whose address he was unable to recall. FREDERICK stated that Mrs. FRAZIER advised him that she could only describe the individual as a white man, middle aged, who appeared to be drunk.

3. WCC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on September 18, 1956, that he occupies an apartment on the third floor of this building. [redacted] informed that recently the Seaboard White Citizens' Councils have opened an office on the second floor of this building and are operating a printing press in the building. [redacted] advised that from his observance of those persons who have been coming into the office of the organization, he would characterize them as "poor white trash."

[redacted] was contacted again on September 21, 1956, by SA RICHARD B. LAVIN and he advised at that time that the only one that he has spoken to in connection with this office is a FRED HOCKETT. [redacted] stated that he held a conversation with HOCKETT wherein HOCKETT advised him that JOHN KASPER was sponsoring the office.

[redacted] Argo Express Company, 1220 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., advised on September 21, 1956, that the hall on the second floor of 3204 M Street, N. W., was rented by her to FRED P. HOCKETT on September 12, 1956. [redacted] advised that HOCKETT signed a one year lease for a monthly rental of \$50.00 a month. The lease stipulates that the hall is to be used for social gatherings. [redacted] stated that the rent was paid for the month of October in cash by HOCKETT.

On September 21, 1956, it was observed that the street entrance door of 3204 M Street, N. W., has printed thereon Seaboard White Citizens' Councils.

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4. INFORMATION CONCERNING PUBLICATION OF WCC LITERATURE



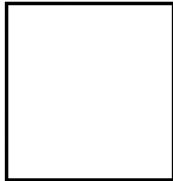
On August 29, 1956, [redacted] Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., advised SAs HURLEY and JAMES H. DOWNING that on August 27, 1956, he went to the Cadmus Book Shop, 1246 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to do some printing which [redacted] had previously requested him to do. When he arrived he found that [redacted] did not have the necessary negatives which he needed to make the offset print. At approximately 6:00 pm [redacted] left the Cadmus Book Store returning in about fifteen minutes with the necessary negatives. [redacted] stated that neither JOHN KASPER nor [redacted] have ever indicated to him where their photographic work is done. [redacted] advised that the Lithographic Photo Service, Inc., 3227 M Street, N. W., is located just around the corner from the Cadmus Book Store and that this establishment has the necessary equipment to do photographic work which is required prior to his doing the printing at the Book Shop.

[redacted] stated that on August 27, 1956, at the direction of [redacted] he printed one thousand membership applications for the White Citizen's Council of Fairfax, Virginia, and one thousand membership applications for the White Citizen's Council of Culpeper, Virginia. [redacted] advised that he was paid at the rate of \$2.50 per hour for the above work and that he was given a check drawn on the account of the Cadmus Book Shop at the National Bank of Washington.

Mr. MARTIN BACHER, Manager of the Lithographic Photo Service, Inc., 3227 M Street, N. W., advised SA LAVIN on September 18, 1956, that his company has done some work for the Cadmus Book Shop and [redacted]. He stated that after producing lithographic negatives on a few occasions for [redacted] he noticed that the material being reproduced concerned negroes and due to the fact that he has negroes working for him in his shop he informed [redacted] that he did not wish to reproduce any more material in order not to offend his workmen.

Mr. BACHER produced the accounts for the work that he has done for the Cadmus Book Store and they are set out in table form below:

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<u>Order Number</u>	<u>Date of Job</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Received By</u>
68896	February 15, 1956	\$15.56	Card and book	JOHN KASPER
68915	February 16, 1956	2.30	No explanation	JOHN KASPER
69329	February 28, 1956	47.94	EZRA POUND	JOHN KASPER
69499	March 2, 1956	6.80	Alaska Bill	JOHN KASPER
69662	March 7, 1956	1.66	Petition to Congress	Unknown
71061	April 18, 1956	2.86	NAACP	
71062	April 18, 1956	3.83	Hear JOHN CROMMELIN	
72415	May 21, 1956	6.12	A reprint	Unknown
72416	May 21, 1956	7.81	Applications	Unknown
73153	June 12, 1956	3.50	The Southerner	JOHN KASPER
74514	July 18, 1956	45.85	Virginians on Guard	See explanation below
74628	July 24, 1956	10.20	Newspaper clippings	
74854	July 31, 1956	3.52	Membership application	Unknown
74937	August 1, 1956	4.69	Membership application	
74953	August 1, 1956	2.86	Membership application	
75142	August 7, 1956	5.60	Unknown	Unknown

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Concerning number 74514, Virginians on Guard, according to Mr. BACHER's record, this photographing job consisted of the following pieces of paper:

1 5" x 8"
24 8½" x 11"
2 10" x 12"
1 12" x 18"
1 10" x 12"
3 8½" x 11"
2 8" x 10".

Mr. BACHER stated that usually when a person picks up a job that person must sign a receipt for the material; however, in some cases this is not done and this happens to be one of them. Mr. BACHER produced a bank deposit slip showing a deposit in the American Security and Trust Company dated July 23, 1956, which reflects thereon a check for \$45.85 with the notation [redacted] which BACHER states was received from [redacted] for the printing of this order, "Virginians on Guard." Mr. BACHER also explained that he does not keep any material that is turned into him for reproduction and that the negative and the original are returned to the customer.

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5. BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN KASPER

The files of Confidential Informant T-3, another government agency, were checked on September 5, 1956, and these files did not reflect that JOHN KASPER ever registered for Selective Service in Washington, D. C.

The files of Confidential Informant T-4, another government agency, were checked on September 5, 1956, and these files did not reflect that JOHN KASPER ever registered for Selective Service in Yankton County, South Dakota.

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Mrs. E. B. OREM, Merchant Vessel Records and Welfare Section, United States Coast Guard, on September 18, 1956, made available to SA LAVIN Merchant Marine papers on FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, JR., born October 21, 1929, at Camden, New Jersey. This file indicates that Certificate of Identification Number Z870398 was issued to KASPER on June 13, 1947.

An application for Seaman Certificate dated June 13, 1947, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflects the following information:

Home address, 6725 Harvey Avenue, Merchantville, New Jersey. ROSE KASPER is listed as next of kin, mother. This application also indicates that a birth certificate from the Camden, New Jersey, Registrar of Vital Statistics had been seen.

The file contains an application from KASPER dated March 10, 1952, for duplicate seaman's papers due to loss of his original papers. This request sets forth, "In December of 1951 while walking in the vicinity of 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, I was attacked and as a result I lost my seaman's documents along with other valuables." When writing to the Coast Guard on December 24, 1951, concerning the loss of these papers, he gave as his address Box 552, GPO, New York 1, New York.

This file contains a record of two voyages. The first of these voyages was made from June 18, 1947, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to July 3, 1947, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aboard the SS Fort Winnebago as a Galley Man. This voyage was a coastwise voyage. The second voyage was made from July 17, 1947, Norfolk, Virginia, to September 1, 1947, Norfolk, Virginia, aboard the SS Robert Stuart. This voyage was a foreign voyage. His Social Security Number is listed as 153-20-0077.

A check of the Central Driver File, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., on September 19, 1956, reflects that permit number 970447 was issued to FREDERICK J. KASPER, JR., 3206 Volta Place, N. W., which permit expires October 27, 1958. No violations were listed.

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The following identification record has been received from the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under Federal Bureau of Investigation Number 340297C:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD, Sioux Falls, S. D.	JOHN KASPER	July 21, 1948	Sleeper	Released
US CG	FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, JR. Z870398	March 10, 1952		

Description:

Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Date of Birth: October 21, 1929
Place of Birth: Camden, New Jersey
Citizenship: USA
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Green
Complexion: Medium
Build: Tall
Scars and Marks: Left handed.

6. BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED] WITH ALIAS [REDACTED]

During a physical surveillance by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of JOHN KASPER on August 9, 1956, it was observed that he was driving a 1953 Plymouth with D. C. license tag AX5927.

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Mr. EDWARD J. ROGERS, Clerk, District of Columbia Department of Vehicles and Traffic, made available on September 19, 1956, his file on D. C. license tag number AX5927. This file contains an application for a certificate of title to a motor vehicle filed July 20, 1956, by [REDACTED] which sets forth that she was born [REDACTED] (no place shown). This application indicates that she has an operator's license from the State of West Virginia number 379806. Her address is given as [REDACTED] N. W., Washington, D. C.

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The application sets forth that she acquired the car from W. R. Keese Auto, Bluefield, West Virginia. On this application she signed her name as [REDACTED]

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This file contains a certificate of title from the State of West Virginia, number 818454, for a 1953 Plymouth. Serial Number [REDACTED] issued to [REDACTED] West Virginia.

A check of the Central Driver File, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., on September 19, 1956, reflects that permit number 991961 was issued to [REDACTED] which expires July 18, 1959. On this permit is carried the following description:

Born:	[REDACTED]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	135 pounds
Hair:	Blonde
Eyes:	Blue
Violations:	None recorded.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A Grand Jury hearing had been scheduled concerning the White Citizens' Councils in Washington, D. C., on 9/11/56; however, this Grand Jury hearing has been postponed indefinitely due to the one year sentence received by JOHN KASPER in Knoxville, Tennessee.

For information of all offices covering leads, it is to be noted that New York in a report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN, 8/22/56, entitled White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia, IS - X, sets forth information that KASPER formerly ran a book store in New York (1954) which was labeled as a hang out for queer characters, mostly young college people who were so called "liberals." Information was developed that this book shop was frequented by negroes and Chinese homosexuals. According to the report, KASPER had no day time employment but had a steady income from numerous married women whom he "accommodated" sexually during the day. Information was also developed that KASPER's girl friend while operating the book store was a young negress, [REDACTED]

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A fisur conducted by WFO, 8/9/56, reflected KASPER on that night visited various bars in Washington, D. C., after which in the early morning hours he attempted to engage a white woman in conversation on the street. He later accompanied a negro woman into an alley at 3:45 am and remained in the alley with her for 21 minutes. He also stopped another negro woman in the street asking her where he could locate an open bar and girls. All offices should be alert to obtain any further information concerning KASPER's conduct.

Pretext telephone call to Cadmus Book Store was made by SA DAVID P. HURLEY 8/31/56 using pretext of interest in WCC.

Fisur conducted by Special Agents of WFO on 8/9/56 is contained in 100-33226 Sub B-2.

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity Or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File # where Located</u>
T-1: [REDACTED]	KASPER attempted contact of [REDACTED]	8/29/56	JAMES H. DOWNING (Oral)	100-33226-142
	[REDACTED] printing WCC literature.	8/29/56	"	100-33226-147
	[REDACTED] Charlottesville trip, 9/1/56	8/31/56	"	100-33226-157
	WCC leadership	9/20/56	"	Instant report
	Characterization of [REDACTED]			
T-2: [REDACTED]	Characterization of ASA E. (ACE) CARTER.			
T-3: Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	KASPER not registered	9/5/56	RICHARD B. LAVIN	Instant report
T-4: Selective Service, Local Board 11, Yankton, S. D.	KASPER not registered	9/5/56	REEL ADAM BOYD	Instant report

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

Report of ROY L. TUSSEY, SA, 8/23/56, Philadelphia, Pa., entitled White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia, aka., IS - X, sets forth that FRED JOHN KASPER, JR., attended Riverside Military Academy located Gainesville, Georgia, 1944-45.

Will contact school officials for comments concerning KASPER while in attendance at that school.

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NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

1. Will check the draft status of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER at appropriate local draft boards.
2. Will conduct credit and criminal checks on the new name [REDACTED]

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NEWARK DIVISION

AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

1. Will check draft status of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER at appropriate local draft boards.
2. Will conduct discreet inquiry concerning KASPER including credit and criminal checks.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1. Will check draft status of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, wa., JOHN KASPER, at appropriate local draft boards.
2. Will conduct discreet inquiries concerning KASPER from school officials at Temple University High School.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

AT BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

1. Will conduct credit and criminal checks concerning [REDACTED] wa., [REDACTED]
2. Will conduct discreet inquiries concerning her background from reliable sources.

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BALTIMORE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to this office inasmuch as the activities of the WCC overflow into the territory covered by this division.

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are being sent to Birmingham for information inasmuch as that office may desire to disseminate to the local United States Attorney.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are being sent to Knoxville for information inasmuch as that office may desire to disseminate to the local United States Attorney.

MOBILE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to this office for information due to the activity of WCC in that area.

RICHMOND DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to this office inasmuch as the activities of the WCC overflow into the territory covered by this division.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue to follow the activities of the WCC in the Washington, D. C., area.

REFERENCE: Report of SA RICHARD B. LAVIN dated August 27, 1956, at Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE RICHMOND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 9/28/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/22,23, 24,28,31;9/1,2,4,5,6, 8,10,12,13,17,21, 27/56	TYPED BY gpc
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Aka		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES F. HEINER		
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X		

SYNOPSIS:

On 8/23/56, JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary, Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, Washington, D. C., interrupted a meeting of Virginia Council on Human Relations, Charlottesville, Va., and a cross was burned on lawn of church while group held its meeting inside. Members of Virginia Council on Human Relations, Charlottesville, Va., have received telephone calls criticizing their stand favoring integration and crosses burned in their yards on 8/29/56 and 9/6/56. Seaboard White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia sponsored rally held at Charlottesville, Va., 9/2/56, attended by approximately 250 people and speeches given by EVERETTE SEVERE of Bethesda, Md., and ASA E. (ACE) CARTER, Executive Secretary, North Alabama White Citizens' Councils. At this rally LEE WALLACE VARNER, Charlottesville, Va., agreed to act as temporary chairman to arrange for organizational meeting. On 9/8/56 FLOYD FLEMING of Washington, D. C., present at meeting Charlottesville, Va., when White Citizens' Councils of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Va., Chapter organized. GEORGE A. CASON named chairman of Charlottesville Chapter and other officers identified. At 9-8-56 meeting FLOYD FLEMING urged harassment of officials of City of Charlottesville; however, EUGENE CASSIDY,

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE: 8 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM) 1 - OSI, Langley Field (RM) 1 - ONI, Norfolk (RM) 2 - CIC, Richmond (RM) 1 - G-2, MDW, Washington, DC (RM) 7 - WFO (100-33226) (RM) (1, USA, Washington, DC) 1 - Baltimore (100-20015) (Info.) (RM) (Cont'd on page 1a)		<div style="text-align: right;">105-175-9</div> <div style="text-align: right;">105-175-9 / 43</div>			

✓ Krasinski (R.M.)

Shinder S

RH 105-632

1-Norfolk (Information) (RM)
1-Birmingham (Information) (105-375) (RM)
1-Knoxville (105-122) (RM)
2-Richmond (105-632)

RH (105-632)

Treasurer of Charlottesville Chapter, later announced the chapter had decided to drop the campaign of harassment. No activity of White Citizens' Councils reported in Fairfax, Culpeper and Manassas, Virginia. Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, unable to identify individual who distributed literature at their residences.

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DETAILS: AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

JOHN KASPER interrupts meeting of Virginia Council on Human Relations, Charlottesville, on August 23, 1956, and members of Virginia Council on Human Relations have received telephone calls and crosses were burned at their homes on August 29, 1956, and September 6, 1956.

The Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Progress in its issue dated August 24, 1956, carried an article reflecting that JOHN KASPER of Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, attended a meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations which was held August 23, 1956, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Charlottesville. The article continued that during the meeting, KASPER arose and declared "We in the Citizens' Councils have declared war on you people...We are going to run you out of town." The article continued that following a "filibuster" by KASPER, the temporary chairman of the Virginia Council on Human Relations asked KASPER if he was going to make it necessary for them to call law enforcement officers and KASPER replied "If you wish." The article advised that the police never entered the meeting room and no charges were made by the Council.

This article further stated that KASPER's group had been working in Charlottesville for the past three weeks or longer in an attempt to organize a local chapter of the Seaboard White Citizens' Councils. The article reported KASPER challenged the Virginia Council on Human Relations' right to hold an inter-racial meeting pointing out that approximately 5 of the 30 odd persons present were Negroes. He also accused the organization as being "flat-chested highbrows" and that there were no laboring people or farmers among them.

The article continued that as members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations left the church, they discovered that a burning cross had been placed on the side lawn of the church during the meeting. The cross was described as being approximately 6 feet tall, made of wood and wrapped in burlap.

This article further carried a statement by Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE, a member of the Charlottesville Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations and an officer of the state group, in which she declared that she thought KASPER's appearance and comments at the meeting would actually help the pro-integration group. She stated "Extreme segregationists make such a lot of noise that they seem to speak for the people. Actually, there are far more Virginians who wish to stand by the Supreme Court than most of us suspect. When the opposition behaves this badly, all sensible people know that it doesn't represent Virginia thinking."

It is to be noted that JOHN KASPER on August 18, 1956, at a White Citizens' Councils rally (hereinafter referred to as WCC) held in Charlottesville, urged a telephone call campaign against persons favoring integration and he identified Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE, of Charlottesville and the Virginia Council on Human Relations, as one favoring integration.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations, according to an article appearing in the Richmond, Virginia, Times Dispatch dated May 16, 1955, was formed in February of 1955 and is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The announced aim of the organization was promoting better relations among racial and economic groups through a program of educational activities throughout Virginia. This article identified Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE of Charlottesville as second Vice-President of the organization.

On August 25, 1956, Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE, Piedmont Farm, advised SA WILFIS A. BENNER that she had received two local telephone calls to the effect that she would be "run out of town" and that "a pile of dead Negroes would be placed on her lawn." She advised that these calls were received from men who refused to identify themselves. They indicated that they did not like the stand she was taking on the racial situation in Charlottesville. She informed that the men made no threats to her or to her property; however, one of the men indicated that they intended to burn a cross on the property of Mrs. MORRIS BROWN whom Mrs. BOYLE identified as a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Mrs. BOYLE continued that during the last meeting of the Virginia

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Council on Human Relations, JOHN KASPER of Washington, D. C., had attended the meeting and created such a disturbance that she was forced to leave the meeting to call the local police and that Mrs. BROWN had acted as chairman while she was away and she believes that it is for this reason that the telephone calls have been made concerning Mrs. BROWN.

On August 25, 1956, Mrs. MORRIS BROWN, 201 Sunset Avenue, Charlottesville, advised SA WILLIS A. BENNER that she had received local telephone calls from two unidentified men and a woman who had criticized her for favoring integration in Charlottesville schools. She continued that one of the men had indicated that there might be a cross-burning on her lawn and that the fire could spread to her house. Mrs. BROWN further advised that she had received a call from a man who first refused to identify himself but later advised that his name was C. E. PERRY of Charlottesville who made no threats to her but advised that he opposed her stand on racial problems.

Mrs. BROWN related that she had notified the Charlottesville Police Department concerning these calls and they assured her that they would maintain a watch on her residence.

On August 28, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, NA, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that his department had been unable to develop any suspects in connection with the telephone calls received by Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE and Mrs. MORRIS BROWN. Sergeant DURHAM further informed that his men had been patrolling the area in the vicinity of the BOYLE and BROWN residences since the receipt of these telephone calls.

The Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Progress in its issue dated August 30, 1956, carried an article advising that a wooden cross wrapped in burlap was burned on the night of August 29, 1956, on the lawn of Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE. The article continued that this incident was investigated by the University of Virginia Police inasmuch as Mrs. BROWN lives at Piedmont Farm, a University of Virginia housing facility for faculty members. The article stated that Mrs. BOYLE's husband is an associate professor at the University of Virginia.

On August 31, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER

that no suspects had been developed as to who was responsible for burning the cross on the lawn of Mrs. SARAH PATTON BOYLE on the night of August 29, 1956. However, it was believed that this incident was caused by local people.

On September 6, 1956, Lieutenant DONALD MOORE, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that his department had received a call from Mrs. MORRIS BROWN, 201 Sunset Avenue, informing that she had discovered a cross burning on her lawn. According to Lieutenant MOORE, Mrs. BROWN requested that the Police Department make no investigation of the cross burning as she wanted no publicity in connection with the matter.

The Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Progress dated September 7, 1956, carried an article reflecting that a cross had been burned in front of the home of Mrs. MORRIS BROWN, Vice-President of the Charlottesville Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, on the night of September 6, 1956. This article related that it was the third cross to be burned in Charlottesville in slightly more than three weeks. The article further reported that Mrs. BROWN had stated that although she had received several telephone calls several weeks ago she had received none since JOHN KASPER of Washington, D. C., had been reported as being in Tennessee.

WCC Rally, Charlottesville, Virginia,
September 2, 1956.

On August 28, 1956, Chief of Police JAMES E. ADAMS, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that the Seaboard WCC of Washington, D. C., had applied for a permit to hold another rally in Charlottesville at 2:00 p.m. Sunday afternoon, September 2, 1956.

On September 2, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that he had received no information indicating that any members of the Seaboard WCC were in Charlottesville in preparation for their rally scheduled for September 2, 1956, except FLOYD FLEMING of the Washington, D. C., group came to the Police Department on Saturday evening, September 1, 1956, to request permission to talk to people on Main Street in Charlottesville to verbally advertise their rally the following afternoon.

On September 2, 1956, an Agent of the FBI observed the WCC rally scheduled for 2:00 p.m. at McIntire Field, Charlottesville.

Shortly before 2:00 p.m., FLOYD FLEMING was observed to enter the field with two men who were later identified as ASA E. (ACE) CARTER, Executive Secretary of the North Alabama WCC, and EVERETTE SEVERE of Bethesda, Maryland. This meeting was delayed for approximately 30 minutes and FLOYD FLEMING introduced EVERETTE SEVERE who was the first speaker. SEVERE advised the group of approximately 250 people that he was encouraged by their interest and declared that "If we stand together it will take more than the Administration, the Supreme Court, UNESCO, and the Armed Forces to integrate us." SEVERE reported that he knew of three schools in Maryland which were going to have strikes on September 4, 1956. He did not identify the schools other than to say they were rural. In his talk, SEVERE criticized the Supreme Court for their integration decision and admonished them.

After concluding his talk, SEVERE introduced ASA E. (ACE) CARTER as Executive Secretary of the North Alabama WCC and as a brave leader of their cause. CARTER told the group that the white people of the south could not depend on politicians or the courts to protect them from racial integration. He declared that the problem was not a legal one and could not be settled in the courts and he related that it was up to the people to say that the Negro was not going to their schools and it would be up to the people to keep the Negro out. CARTER related that Virginia was the front line of defense and that the whole South was looking to Virginia for leadership in this matter. He declared that integration could be blocked if all the people organized to stop it and he commented that if everyone opposed the law which had been forced upon them, nothing could be done "because they just could not put everyone in Charlottesville in jail."

During their speeches, both SEVERE and CARTER stressed the fact that the Supreme Court's decision on integration was based on a book called "The American Dilemma" and that contributions to this book for the most part had been made by persons who were "Commie-Fronters."

CARTER concluded his remarks by saying that he would see his blood on the ground before he would see integration.

Upon the conclusion of the speeches, it was observed that literature was available and many persons in the audience went forward for this literature which consisted of (1) membership applications for the Seaboard WCC. On the back of these applications was printed an announcement of the WCC rally sponsored by the WCC of Charlottesville on September 2, 1956, and bearing the names of ACE CARTER and JOHN KASPER, segregation leaders; and

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(2) copies of the May 15 and July 1, 1956, issues of the newspaper "Common Sense" issued in Union, New Jersey.

Copies of this literature have been appropriately identified and are being held as exhibits in the Richmond Office.

On September 2, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that following the rally he had learned that several persons, possibly 12, had approached ASA CARTER and FLOYD FLEMING with money in their hand for membership in the organization. DURHAM added that following the rally, FLOYD FLEMING suggested that HOMER G. RITCHIE of Charlottesville act as temporary chairman for the local council; however, RITCHIE declined because he was leaving Charlottesville and LEE WALLACE VARNER agreed to serve as temporary chairman in Charlottesville. DURHAM further informed that VARNER immediately announced that he would arrange for an organizational meeting on September 8, 1956.

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[REDACTED]
Sergeant C. O. DUPHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, on September 5, 1956, advised SA BENNER that [REDACTED] was employed as a night clerk at the Albemarle Hotel in Charlottesville and he was presently living at this hotel and has in the past been enrolled as a student at the University of Virginia. According to DURHAM, [REDACTED] is approximately 20 years of age and was believed to be from Waynesboro, Virginia.

Mrs. EVELYN MANN, Retail Merchants Association, Staunton, Virginia, advised SA BENNER on September 5, 1956, that her files contained no record for [REDACTED]

Sergeant M. J. PAYNE, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER on September 5, 1956, that his files reflect that [REDACTED] had been arrested on July 20, 1956, on a charge of reckless driving; however, this charge had been dismissed.

WCC of Charlottesville and Albemarle County,
Virginia, Chapter organized September 8, 1956,
at Charlottesville, Virginia.

On September 8, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER

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that FLOYD FLEMING of the WCC in Washington, D. C., had arrived in Charlottesville on the evening of September 7, 1956, and had requested permission to walk along Main Street to announce the organizational meeting of their group to be held in Charlottesville the following afternoon.

On September 8, 1956, an Agent of the FBI observed the meeting sponsored by the WCC at McIntire Field in Charlottesville which was held at approximately 3:30 p.m. [redacted] acted as temporary chairman and opened the meeting by stating that nothing could be accomplished except through peaceful and reasonable efforts and he declared that he would like to continue as a member of the organization as long as the group conducted itself in a peaceful manner. [redacted] advised, however, that he could not continue as an officer of the organization because other duties would occupy his time.

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After [redacted] had made his statement, FLOYD FLEMING spoke to the group. FLEMING also stated that he wanted to accomplish his goal by peaceful means; however, he defended the actions of JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary of the Seaboard WCC of Washington, D. C., and he told the group that KASPER was innocent of the charges of inciting a riot at Clinton, Tennessee. FLEMING went on to explain that KASPER was just passing through Clinton, Tennessee, on his way to Alabama when he became interested in their case and decided to help the people organize in Tennessee.

FLEMING declared that the only way segregation in the schools could be fought in Charlottesville and in other sections of the country was by organizing such groups as the WCC and by presenting a common front.

It was noted that only approximately 40 persons attended this meeting and as the meeting progressed, various persons attending the meeting spoke out without identifying themselves and sharply criticized the Charlottesville city officials because the city council had recently adopted a resolution opposing Governor STANLEY's plan to deny state money to communities which integrate their schools. [redacted] a brakeman for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was very outspoken in his criticism of the city officials of Charlottesville.

During the meeting both [redacted] and FLOYD FLEMING urged those in attendance to harass the members of the city council with telephone calls at all hours of the day and night. At this meeting the group adopted the name WCC of Charlottesville and

Albemarle County, Virginia, for their chapter and through a voluntary system appointed the following officers and members of the board, all of Charlottesville, Virginia;

[redacted] Chairman, an employee of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, residing at [redacted]

[redacted] Secretary, employed as a clerk-typist for the Virginia Forestry Service, and resides at [redacted]

[redacted] Treasurer, a bookkeeper for Reynolds Southern Electrical Company, who resides at [redacted] Southwest.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[redacted] dry cleaner, who resides at [redacted] Bellevue Avenue.

[redacted] a truck driver for the city of Charlottesville, who resides at Box 917, Route 1.

[redacted] plumber, who resides at [redacted] East Market Street.

[redacted] a truck driver for the city of Charlottesville, who resides at Route 1.

[redacted] plumber, who resides at [redacted] Harris Street.

[redacted] mechanic, who resides at Box 3, R.F.D. 3.

[redacted] carpenter, residing Route 1.

[redacted] a flooring machine operator, residing at [redacted] Chestnut Street.

[redacted] railway express employee, [redacted] Bolling Avenue.

[redacted] carpenter, Route 3.

[redacted] carpenter, [redacted] Vine Street.

[redacted] employee, Barnes Lumber Company,
residing at [redacted] McIntire Road.

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[redacted] carpenter, residing Route 2.

During the appointment of the officers, most of the group in attendance moved out of the stands and formed a very close circle on the softball field around FLOYD FLEMING. The meeting progressed in a very disorderly manner as the 25 or 30 persons present at this time were talking with FLEMING as well as among themselves. It was noted that neither the newly appointed chairman or FLEMING called for order during this business session.

As the meeting ended, FLOYD FLEMING requested those present to contribute what they could for the fund which was being raised for JOHN KASPER's defense. It was reported that approximately \$35 was raised through a passing of the hat collection.

There was no literature distributed at this meeting.

The Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Progress dated September 10, 1956, carried an article on the September 8, 1956, meeting in Charlottesville and announced the formation of the WCC of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. This article stated that the group was formed at a rally held in Charlottesville on September 8, 1956, and the group had decided to affiliate with the Seaboard WCC in Washington, D. C. The article further identified [redacted] 25 years of age, and father of three children, as the head of the local chapter. The article stated that the new pro-segregation group declared its support of Governor STANLEY's plan to deny state money to the communities which integrate their schools. This article further stated that [redacted] and FLOYD FLEMING, chairman of the Southeast Washington, D. C., WCC, who addressed the rally, urged the group to harass members of the Charlottesville city council with telephone calls "at all hours of the day and night." This article also reported that at its organizational meeting, the local WCC raised a \$35.25 legal fund to assist in the defense of JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary of the Seaboard group, who was sentenced to a year in prison for contempt of court growing out of riots in Clinton, Tennessee.

This article also identified other officers of the Charlottesville chapter and it noted that [redacted] Secretary of the Charlottesville Chapter, was 18 years of age,

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and [] the treasurer, was 24 years of age. The article further commented that most of the 13-man Board of Directors were in the age group of 20 to 40 years of age. This article also referred to remarks of FLOYD FLEMING made at the rally which referred to the WCC as a "working man's organization."

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The Daily Progress article appearing in the September 10, 1956, issue, advised that [] 20-year old University of Virginia student from Waynesboro, Virginia, acted as temporary chairman and in his comments injected a note of moderation on several occasions and urged the group to abide by "good American principles." This article further reported that [] of Route 1, a Post Office employee, replied to the above statement as follows: "The old Ku Klux Klan was a good American principle. If they ever come back I'll be first in line to join them." The article further reported that [] was greeted with applause when he declared "Before my kids go to school with a (negro). I'll move out of the State of Virginia." This article reported that [] of [] told the group attending the September 8, 1956, meeting, that he had attended a public hearing before the General Assembly in Richmond, Virginia, and that "this was the first time he had ever attended the Legislature, and he would not take \$500 for the experience." He urged the crowd to attend the special session of the Legislature in Richmond.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 8, 1956, Sergeant C. O. DURHAM, Charlottesville, Virginia, Police Department, advised SA BENNER that both [] and his brother, [] have in the past been hostile to anyone serving the city of Charlottesville in an official capacity. Sergeant DURHAM further commented that a majority of the individuals comprising the officers of the new WCC organization in Charlottesville were poorly educated.

On September 10, 1956, Sergeant DURHAM further advised that he had received a report that none of the members of the city council in Charlottesville had received telephone calls as a result of the harassment action urged by [] and FLOYD FLEMING at the WCC rally held in Charlottesville on September 8, 1956.

The Charlottesville, Virginia, Daily Progress in its

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issue dated September 12, 1956, carried an article stating that [redacted] Treasurer of the WCC of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, on that date had disavowed the announced campaign to harass members of the Charlottesville city council by telephone calls. The article continued that [redacted] in his statement stated "We do not wish to fight the city council nor harass them. We only want to work with them, although they do not seem to represent us by their opposition to Governor STANLEY." The article further stated that [redacted] had stated that the suggestion for harassment had come only from FLOYD FLEMING, chairman of the Southeast Washington, D. C., WCC and that several members of the Board of Directors of the newly formed organization, including its newly elected chairman, [redacted] had met on September 11, 1956, and decided to drop the campaign of harassment and to urge instead a protest movement by letters and telephone calls "at reasonable hours." This article further quoted [redacted] as stating "We are opposed to violence" and he listed the three main objectives of their organization as "(1) To preserve segregation; (2) to prevent mongrelization of the white race; and (3) to fight Communism."

The article further quoted [redacted] as stating that the WCC would hold another mass meeting in Charlottesville soon, and added that the local group intended to launch a membership campaign to "interest the working man in joining the organization."

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Interview of recipients of WCC literature.

[redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, on August 22, 1956, advised SA WILLIAM D. TEMPLE she resides at this address with her mother, [redacted] who is now ill in Shelby Hospital, Washington, D. C. [redacted] further advised that on the night of August 3, 1956, at approximately 9:30 p.m., an unidentified white male knocked at their door and said that he was from the Seaboard WCC. She added the man gave her a pamphlet captioned "Common Sense", a leaflet captioned "Virginians on Guard." and an application for membership in the Seaboard WCC. [redacted] identified and initialed the literature which she had received on August 3, 1956.

[redacted] related that she and her mother noticed there were three or four white men who looked as if they might be college students distributing literature in the block on August 3, 1956. She commented that neither she nor her mother called the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department; however, she understood that someone in the neighborhood did call the police department and that one of these men was arrested. She could furnish no further details in this regard.

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[redacted] was unable to identify photographs of FREDERICK JOHN CASPER, [redacted] FLOYD FLEMING and [redacted]. She further furnished the following approximate description of the unknown person who came to their door on the night of August 3, 1956, as a white male, age 25, 6 feet one inch, weighing 200 pounds, and having dark hair.

DENNIS H. CAHILL, Director of Planning, City of Alexandria, who resides at 411 Duke Street, Alexandria, advised SA WILLIAM D. TEMPLE on August 23, 1956, that on the night of August 3, 1956, at approximately 9:10 or 9:15 p.m., an unidentified man knocked at the door of his residence. He continued that when he went to the door the unidentified man handed him two pieces of literature and said, "This is something which you may be interested in reading" and promptly left. CAHILL added that this man did not identify the organization he was with and made no further comments. CAHILL advised that when he looked at this material he observed that it was a leaflet captioned "Virginians on Guard" and an application for membership in the Seaboard WCC, WCC of Alexandria, Virginia. He continued that because of the content of this material he called the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department, and he turned this material over to Sergeant ZIMMERMAN of the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department, who responded to his call. CAHILL identified and initialed the leaflet and membership application which he had received and they are being maintained as exhibits in the Richmond file.

CAHILL was unable to identify photographs of FREDERICK JOHN CASPER, [redacted] FLOYD FLEMING, [redacted] or FRED HOCKETT. CAHILL added that he only had a momentary look at the unidentified man who furnished him the literature and he described this person as being a white male, 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, weighing 140 to 150 pounds, medium build, having graying hair, wearing slacks with a white shirt.

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and believed by CAHILL to have been wearing glasses; however, he was not certain.

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 10, 1956, the General Index to Charters located at the Clerk's Office, Fairfax County, Virginia, court house were searched by SA WILLIAM L. COLLIER. These records which contain copies of all corporations and partnerships operating in Fairfax County, Virginia, since the year 1885, contained no information concerning a WCC.

On September 12, 1956, Mrs. CLYDE G. MILLER, R.F.D. 3, Box 570, Fairfax, Virginia, was interviewed in connection with another investigation by SAs WILLIAM L. COLLIER and HOWARD E. RICHARDSON and she volunteered the following information. She is the executive secretary of the Fairfax Citizens' Council, Fairfax County, Virginia, which is in no way connected with the WCC of the District of Columbia or its organizer, JOHN KASPER. Mrs. MILLER declared that she and the members of her group abhor the methods and tactics of KASPER and his group. She related that approximately four weeks ago she attended in Alexandria, Virginia, a meeting of citizens who were gathered to form a citizens' council. She added that JOHN KASPER walked in on this meeting unexpectedly and unannounced and proceeded to give a "vitriolic" speech. She added that the meeting broke up as a result of KASPER's appearance inasmuch as those present did not desire to listen to him. Mrs. MILLER did not volunteer the identities of the persons at this meeting. Mrs. MILLER related that she was aware that JOHN KASPER had stated that he was forming chapters of the WCC throughout the State of Virginia, as well as in other states. She declared, however, that she is confident that KASPER and his outfit in Washington, D. C., have not been successful in their efforts to organize the WCC in Fairfax County or Alexandria, Virginia.

On September 14, 1956, the following individuals who reside in Manassas, Virginia, were interviewed by SA J. A. AMBHEIN, Jr., who informed that there has been no indication of the formation of a WCC in Manassas, Virginia: County Court Judge C. LACEY COMPTON, Commonwealth Attorney STANLEY OWENS, Deputy Sheriff RALPH SHUMATE, Deputy Sheriff RALPH CORNELL, GARRY A. WILLARD, Manager, Journal Messenger newspaper.

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On September 27, 1956, the following individuals who reside in Culpeper, Virginia, were interviewed by SA J. A. AMRHEIN concerning the formation of a WCC in Culpeper and they advised that to date there has been no indication of any activity by this organization in Culpeper. They informed that they would be alert for any activity by this group and if they learned any information they would immediately contact the Richmond Office. Those contacted were: C. E. REAMS, County Court Judge, DANIEL F. SLAUGHTER, Assistant Commonwealth Attorney, WALTER B. POTTER, Editor-Publisher, Culpeper "Star-Exponent" newspaper, C. MASON GREENE, Sheriff, Culpeper County, and MARSHALL SEALE, Deputy Sheriff, Culpeper County.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Eight copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau and six copies to Washington Field Office, pursuant to WFO Air-Tel September 21, 1956.

One copy of this report is being furnished for the information of Baltimore, Birmingham, Knoxville, and Norfolk for their information due to their interest in subject organization.

The Agent who participated in the surveillance at Charlottesville, Virginia, on September 2, 1956, and September 8, 1956, was WILLIS A. BENNER.

The Bureau has been previously advised by letter dated 9/24/56 concerning statements made by [redacted] identified in this report as a Post Office employee.

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LEADSTHE RICHMOND DIVISIONAT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Will through Informants, confidential sources, and established sources, follow and report the activities of the WCC of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. Will be alert for formation and activity of WCC in other sections of Virginia.

REFERENCES

Report of SA RICHARD B. LAVIN at WFO dated 8-27-56.

Report of SA CHARLES F. HEINER at Richmond dated 8-27-56.

Bulet to Richmond dated 9-4-56.

Bureau Air-Tel to Richmond 9-14-56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Date 10/1/56	Investigative Period 10/1/56 9/12,14,15,17,24,27/56
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka.		Report made by CHARLES B. STANBERY	Typed By: MFL
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

Synopsis:

JOHN KASPER, official of White Citizens' Council of Washington, D. C., visited ASA CARTER, Executive Secretary, Alabama Citizens Council in Birmingham, during the week of 9-10-56, and made speeches favoring segregation. Fifteen Klansmen appeared at Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, where KASPER spoke on night 9-13-56. KASPER said he was honored at presence of these men. KASPER is quoted as having said, "We now have this battle joined. There is no question about it...Some of us may die before this thing is over." KASPER is quoted as having made other similar statements while in Alabama.

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DETAILS:

ACTIVITY OF JOHN KASPER IN THE BIRMINGHAM
DIVISION

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made: 8 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM) 1 - Knoxville (105-122) (Info) (RM) 1 - Mobile (105-258) (Info) (RM) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist. Charleston SC (RM) 1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (RM) 6 - Washington Field (100-33226) (RM) 3 - Birmingham (105-375)					

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September 12, 1956, that JOHN KASPER, official of the White Citizens' Council of the District of Columbia, visited ASA CARTER, Executive Secretary, Alabama Citizens Council, in Birmingham, during the week of September 10, 1956. T-1 said he talked to JOHN KASPER on September 12, 1956, and that KASPER said he was in Alabama on a speaking tour as the guest of ASA CARTER. T-1 said he heard KASPER say that he, KASPER, had received hundreds of letters and telegrams since his action at Clinton, Tennessee, where he made speeches and passed out literature opposing integration at the Clinton High School. KASPER further said, according to T-1, that the people at Clinton, Tennessee supported him, and that they were for what he was doing. T-1 further stated he heard KASPER say, "Every type of resistance is necessary to fight the open and naked display of power wielded by the United States Supreme Court." KASPER also said, according to this informant, that, "A lot of pro-segregation groups believe they can stop this thing in the courts. This is ridiculous--the courts are too corrupt."

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 14, 1956, that he attended a rally at the Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, on the night of September 13, 1956, and that JOHN KASPER made a speech favoring segregation. T-1 said there were approximately four to five hundred persons present and that at the end of KASPER's speech, 15 robed and hooded Ku Klux Klansmen appeared and shook hands with KASPER. KASPER said he was deeply honored by the presence of these men and that such groups as the Ku Klux Klan are needed to preserve segregation, according to T-1. T-1 said KASPER stated, "We need all the rabble-rousers we can get." KASPER predicted someone would be killed before the fight was finished. T-1 said KASPER made the following statements: "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it. A collapse of law and order is near at hand. The purpose of White Citizens Councils is seizing local control of local affairs and I mean seizing it." T-1 said that KASPER also told the crowd at the Central Park Theatre to immediately ascertain the identity of people who favor integration in their community and "take care of them." According to T-1,

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KASPER stated, "We will have to have our martyr and some will have to die before this is over. The Federal Government means death to all of us." T-1 said he learned that ASA CARTER planned to use JOHN KASPER to make inroads on a rival group of citizens councils in Alabama, headed by State Senator SAM ENGELHARDT of Shorter, Alabama.

T-1 said that KASPER, in his speech at the Central Park Theatre, attacked Governors FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee, CHANDLER of Kentucky, and FOLSOM of Alabama, stating that these governors have shirked their responsibilities to their people. T-1 said he heard KASPER say that he intends to turn the White Citizens Councils into "roving bands" which groups would be ready to proceed to any point in the Southern areas where integration is attempted.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish correct information, advised on September 15, 1956, that he was present at the Central Park Theatre in Birmingham on the night of September 13, 1956, and heard JOHN KASPER make a speech favoring segregation. T-2 stated he heard JOHN KASPER make the following statements which he managed to copy down verbatim:

"We now have this battle joined. There is no question about it."

"If a nigger in Montgomery can pay a quarter to the NAACP, there is no reason why a white man can't give a dollar to our organization."

"This issue of segregation is the burning issue of our times."

"We are demanding a government which is a servant of the people--not it's master."

"We can no longer wait. We can no longer put it off. We must fight by every available means."

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"The Supreme Court is enforcing a manner of life that we do not want and will not have."

"We believe that total collapse of law and order is at hand."

"We must use every means to stop the niggers--every means."

"We have fought our legal fight. We have no recourse in a court. We will see in this case if freedom of speech exists."

"Some of us may die before this thing is over."

"We have got to pull ourselves up by our own boot straps."

"They hate ACE CARTER because he tells the truth."

"We believe in exposing and cutting out your next door neighbor if he is an integrationist."

"We are going to deal with the National Guard when they get here."

T-2 further stated that JOHN KASPER said "we" are going to organize the entire states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. T-2 said KASPER referred to Governor JAMES E. FOLSOM of Alabama as an "enlarged ape-like form in the state house in Montgomery." According to this informant, KASPER referred to Governor FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee as "SMILEY" CLEMENT, at which time the crowd booed loudly and shouts of "Hang him!" were heard. T-2 said that 15 Klansmen, by actual count, appeared in the auditorium near the end of KASPER's speech; that these men were fully robed and hooded and it was impossible to identify them. T-2 said that when the Klansmen came on the stage, ASA CARTER said he was proud to be on the stage with them. T-2 said that the crowd at the Central Park Theatre was well-behaved and appeared to be

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composed of citizens of average means. He said the crowd was not composed of "riff-raff". T-2 estimated there were approximately 400 persons present.

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 17, 1956, that JOHN KASPER intended to speak at Anniston, Alabama on the night of September 15, 1956, but that City authorities in Anniston refused KASPER the use of the City Auditorium. T-1 stated he had learned that City officials at Montgomery, Alabama, refused to permit KASPER to speak on Sunday afternoon, September 16, 1956, at Montgomery, and that hotel authorities there refused KASPER permission to use the ball room of the Hotel Jeff Davis, which KASPER had previously rented.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-3, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish correct information, advised on September 24, 1956, that he attended a meeting of the East Lake Citizens Council otherwise known as the Eastern Section Citizens Council, at Cascade Plunge on the night of September 20, 1956. He said that an individual by the name of EARL NEWMAN presided. T-3 said that the main event of the evening was a speech by JOHN KASPER, official of the Citizens Council of Washington, D. C. T-3 said that KASPER talked about his recent trip to Clinton, Tennessee. KASPER said he went to the homes of citizens in Clinton and asked them if they wanted Negroes to attend their schools. He told these people to picket and to strike against integration. KASPER said he told the people of Clinton that they did not have to send their children to school. T-3 said KASPER stated that the real issue at Clinton was "Do we or don't we have a Constitution?" T-3 said he heard KASPER say that an iron curtain surrounds the people of Clinton, Tennessee today and that "when law and order break down, it is up to the people to remedy the situation." T-3 said KASPER stated that people are not allowed to talk about integration at Clinton, Tennessee; that he saw three people standing on the street corner at Clinton and a Deputy Sheriff told them to move on. KASPER quoted the Deputy as saying, "You're not allowed to have

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meetings here. I don't care about your meetings." According to T-3, there are people in Clinton, Tennessee at the present time who are seeking ways and means of communicating with each other concerning the segregation problem. T-3 said KASPER did not elaborate upon this latter statement.

According to an Associated Press story in the "Birmingham Post-Herald," a daily newspaper, for September 25, 1956, JOHN KASPER was arrested at Oak Ridge, Tennessee on September 24, 1956, on an indictment of "Sedition and inciting to riot, growing out of early demonstrations in nearby Clinton." This article further stated that KASPER, age 26, was released from jail at Clinton the same date under \$2,000.00 bond put up by "local followers".

On September 27, 1956, Detective HAROLD FINCHER, Birmingham Police Department, advised he attended a public rally at Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, on September 13, 1956, at which JOHN KASPER spoke. FINCHER said he recalls that KASPER made several remarks which he believes border on violation of the "Treason Statutes." Specifically, FINCHER said he recalled KASPER making the statement that, "We want trouble. We need more rabble-rousers. Some people may die before the issue of integration is settled." FINCHER said the above quoted statement is correct to the best of his recollection. He said the words may not be exactly in order, but that the above statement expresses what KASPER actually said.

Detective J. B. JONES, Birmingham Police Department, was interviewed on September 27, 1956, and furnished substantially the same information as received from Detective FINCHER. JONES said he recalls KASPER making the statement about wanting trouble and wanting it "now" and that more rabble-rousers were needed to maintain segregation. JONES said he also recalled KASPER stating something about people may die before the issue of segregation vs. integration is settled.

On September 27, 1956, GRAY GABLE, Reporter for the "Birmingham News", a local newspaper, was interviewed. GABLE stated he arrived at the rally at Central Park Theatre on the night of September 13, 1956, just as JOHN KASPER finished speaking. He stated that the crowd was still

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applauding when he entered the theatre, but that he did not hear anything KASPER said.

The "Birmingham News" in its issue of September 13, 1956, carried an article by JAMES SPOTSWOOD, Associated Press Staff Writer, entitled, "Segregationist has 'Distrust' for College Men, Likes Working Class". This article stated that JOHN KASPER was born in New Jersey, is a college graduate, and has an "instinctive distrust" of men with college educations. The article stated that KASPER is an admirer of the poet, EZRA POUND, and that he, KASPER, has been interested all his life in the "purity of the races". KASPER was quoted as saying "I believe that all movement in history has been a product of race and personal character. I believe the white race is the great race and the only race which has fought for free institution. I do not hate Negroes, but I believe that for the progress of the white and Negro races this is best accomplished by separate institutions based on a particular destiny of the separate races."

KASPER denounced anti-Semitism as unscientific. He denied that the White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C. is anti-Semitic.

The article indicated that KASPER began organizing the Washington Citizens' Council after a tour of Alabama in March 1956; that he had a choice between two types of councils--one which claims that all white schools have been preserved in Alabama by legal means; another which accuses the first group of cowardice in handling the Negro problem. The latter group is headed by ASA E. (ACE) CARTER, a former radio announcer. KASPER sided with CARTER, according to this article. KASPER allegedly said, "The only sincere and courageous leader in the entire movement was ACE CARTER--that the rest of the so-called leaders in Alabama and other states, including Mississippi, were controlled by politicians seeking to gain a foothold in their respective states outside of the regular political machines."

KASPER was further quoted as saying, "I have an instinctive distrust of any man with a college education. I

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find the working people are the only living representatives of the white race in the United States who have the intelligence and the courage to maintain their racial integrity. I can talk much easier to a person who works with hands and either produces something or transports or helps to grow something, because they have horse-sense and independent thought. They're not--as the intellectual--trying to imitate someone else and someone else's way of living."

In this article, SPOTSWOOD wrote that KASPER was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 21, 1929; that his parents were of German origin; and his father was a successful industrial combustion engineer. KASPER graduated from Columbia University with Bachelor of Science Degree in 1951. The article quoted KASPER as stating that EZRA POUND, above mentioned, has had "the greatest external impact on my thinking."

SPOTSWOOD asked KASPER how he thought the Negro issue would be solved and KASPER allegedly answered, "Ultimately I believe that the people will compel the degenerate politicians and Communists...to withdraw from public life and return us to constitutional government, responsible, representative and composed of men with front names, hind names and addresses. KASPER said he admires political leaders, Senator McCARTHY; Representative WALTER of Pennsylvania; perhaps Senator JENNER of Indiana, and Governor TALMADGE of Georgia.

According to this article, KASPER became bitter when he referred to the Federal Court intervention at the recent racial trouble over school integration at Clinton, Tennessee. KASPER was quoted concerning this as follows:

"The right aim of any law is to prevent coercion either by force or fraud. The Supreme Court (school) decision is precisely fraudulent and in the use of federal injunction to enforce that fraudulent Supreme Court decision on segregation it makes no difference whether U. S. Marshals or federal troops are used.

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"Force is being exercised. Woe to those whose only right is their power. The wild grass will grow over their dead bodies."

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 20, 1956, that he had ascertained that ASA CARTER and JOHN KASPER had "split up". T-1 said CARTER would speak in Fountain City, Tennessee near Knoxville, at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 23, 1956. T-1 said CARTER has stated that KASPER would not accompany him on this trip; that he is through working and associating with KASPER. CARTER said, according to T-1, that KASPER is too fond of publicity. T-1 said JOHN KASPER intended to be in Knoxville or Clinton, Tennessee, on September 23, 1956, to make a speech.

T-1 advised on September 27, 1956, that he had that day received information which indicated that CARTER and KASPER have not "split up" as he had previously learned; that they spoke together at Knoxville, Tennessee on September 23, 1956.

Information was received from the Knoxville Office on September 23, 1956, that JOHN KASPER and ASA CARTER spoke to a group of approximately 35 to 50 people at Fountain City, Tennessee, a suburb near Knoxville, on this date. Both made speeches from the bumper of a Buick bearing 1956 Alabama license 1-67562. Parked adjacent to this car was a Nash Rambler bearing 1956 Alabama license 1A-18579.

On October 1, 1956, SA CHARLES B. STANBERY checked records of the automobile registrations, Birmingham Police Department, which reflected that Alabama license 1-67562 is issued to HAROLD McBRIDE, 909 Idlewood Circle, for a 1953 Buick. Alabama license 1A-18579 was issued to C. J. McFARLAND, 1250 Park Avenue, Tarrant City, Alabama, for a 1955 Nash. Birmingham indices were negative concerning both individuals.

- RUC -

- 9 -

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b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
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T-1: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Talk with JOHN KASPER 9-12-56.			105-375-23
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(Requested).

"	JOHN KASPER's speech at An- niston can- celed.			105-375-33
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"	Alleged split- up between JOHN KASPER and ASA CARTER.			105-375-42
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T-2: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]				105-375-30
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(Requested)

T-3: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	CHARLES B. STAN- BERRY, orally.	Instant report.
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(Requested).

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and "T" symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Eight copies of instant report have been designated for the Bureau and six copies to WFO, office of origin, according to instructions set forth in Washington Field Office airtel to Bureau dated September 21, 1956, in this case.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is being furnished to the Knoxville Division for information inasmuch as KASPER has been active in that division.

MOBILE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is being furnished to the Mobile Division for information inasmuch as KASPER has been active in that division.

REFERENCE: Birmingham Teletype to Bureau, September 14, 1956;
Bureau Airtel to Birmingham, September 14, 1956;
Birmingham Airtel to Bureau, September 15, 1956;
Birmingham Teletype to Bureau, September 17, 1956;
Bureau Airtel to Knoxville, September 17, 1956;
Washington Field Office Airtel to Bureau, September 21, 1956

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MOBILE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 10/5/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/16-29/56
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Aka Seaboard Citizens' Councils		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	TYPED BY -Amd
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

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b7C

SYNOPSIS:

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, identifying himself as JOHN KASPER, made public speeches at Wetumpka, Ala., 9/17/56, Montgomery, Ala., 9/21/56 and Jemison, Ala. 9/22/56; had a press interview 9/19/56 at Montgomery and a TV appearance at Montgomery 9/20/56. Verbatim accounts of the 9/17/56 speech and the 9/20/56 telecast set out herein and data from other witnesses reflect that KASPER spoke frequently about his activities in Clinton, Tenn. in organizing resistance there to integration in schools, and charged the public officials there with corruption and with suppressing his and the people's constitutional rights. He charged the Federal Govt. with "thought control", and said that "we have a Communist government now". He paralleled the American Revolution against British rule with the fight against integration, and indicated that "if our constitution has truly vanished" that "we are going to literally have to fight". Stating on TV that he approves of action in violent opposition to law if the law suppresses the people's aspirations, KASPER said that if the Supreme Court continues to force "their own Communist ideologies" on the people, "this country is going to face some very very violent and critical times ahead of us". He said that the people are in revolt

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE:					
8 - Bureau (100-423395) (REGISTERED) (AM)					
6 - WFO (100-33226) (REGISTERED)					
1 - OSI, 8th DO (REGISTERED)					
1 - ONI, 6th ND (REGISTERED)					
1 - G-2, 3rd Army (REGISTERED)					
(2) - Knoxville (info) (REGISTERED)					
(Copies cont'd bottom next page)					

1 cc in 105-174

105-175-11
105-122-164

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 8 - 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

MO 105-258

against the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Repeating on TV that "for all intents and purposes we have a Communist government now", KASPER calls PRESIDENT EISENHOWER "a hollow pumpkin on a pole" and said that the people ought to be praying for the death of the next president, "STEVENSON, or whoever he happens to be". Ku Klux Klansmen in full regalia attended his speech in Jemison, Ala., where ASA E. CARTER of Birmingham, Ala. reportedly said, "When they try to integrate the schools where my kids are going, I will fight the National Guard or anybody else". KASPER made no violent statements that night.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

ACTIVITIES OF FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, JR.,
ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN KASPER AND FRED KASPER
IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA AND VICINITY,
SEPTEMBER 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 22, 1956

Speech at Wetumpka, Alabama, September 17, 1956

On September 18, 1956, Mr. WALLACE C. McDOW, Radio Announcer of Radio Station WEPU, Wetumpka, made available for copying, what he described as an original recording on magnetic sound recording tape of a speech made by KASPER at Wetumpka, Alabama, on September 17, 1956, at a meeting of the Elmore County, Alabama Citizens' Council. Mr. McDOW said that this recording was made with the knowledge and permission of KASPER. Following is a transcription of that recording:

* * *

Copies of Report To:

- 2 - Birmingham (Info)(REGISTERED)
- 3 - Mobile (105-258)

Thank you Admiral Crommelin. Good evening ladies and gentlemen of Elmore County, members of the Justice Department. The importance of the party platform is something that affects every Alabamian. The reason I'm here tonight, ladies and gentlemen, is to try and give you some idea of the broad issues which are involved and the entire resistance which was organized in Anderson Co. in Tennessee. I first of all went there at a time when I first learned of the situation in Clinton, Tennessee that the Negroes were going to be entered into the school there, when I was sitting in a hotel in Charlottesville, Virginia. We had just waged a three weeks fight over there where the local officials of Charlottesville had attempted to suppress constitutional rights, had arrested myself and three other men for distributing white citizens' council literature and applications. We were arrested, we were put on bond, a week later we had a trial and the charges were nol-prossed for lack of evidence. The real issue was never faced up to. Whether or not they had the right to prohibit free speech of any kind, the right of petition for redress of grievances as guaranteed in the first amendment of the Federal Constitution, the freedom of assembly which became involved in Clinton, Tennessee. But we whipped them there in Charlottesville. We went through it in the court. They tried to prevent us from having a rally a week later. We faced that down and we had our rally and while sitting there that afternoon before it I saw a little piece in the paper about an inch big stating that Negroes would enter the Clinton High School in Tennessee for the first time in its history and it was to be the first school in the history of the State of Tennessee to have Negroes enter it. I made up my mind then and there that were it possible I would go to Clinton. That I would find out from the people themselves if they were agreed to this mandate against them to put the Negroes in the school because one thing is eminently clear in this entire fight. The people themselves were never asked by referendum, by any means whatever, even by candidate or officers in office now to state whether or not they want to mongrelize their race, in the schools, the theaters, the restaurants, the hotels and the marriage bed (omission - indistinct) faced with that because (omission - indistinct)

rejected 100% and they know it. So I went to Clinton. A man interested in that situation went out, a Virginian; he borrowed \$50 that I could go. I arrived there exactly 36 hours before the school was to open for the first time with Negroes in it. I stopped at a residential area in Clinton, Tennessee; I went door to door; I asked parents were they aware that the Negroes were going to enter the school for the first time on Monday. They said they were. I asked them how they felt about it, without stating how I felt about it. They said we are absolutely opposed to that, it is against our deepest feeling on this matter of race. We do not want our children to be mixed in the school with Negroes, but we don't think there is anything that can be done about it. It seems to us inevitable. I told them it was not inevitable because I believed at that time that the constitution existed, that the rights guaranteed to every citizen to free speech, right to petition, redress of grievances, right to assemble, right to protest, still existed. I believed that and I asked them would they come with their children to the high school on Monday morning to organize a protest strike, I called it; some would call it a boycott, a massive and even passive resistance, nothing violent about it, nothing armed or aggressive, but simply that the people of Clinton had not been given the choice as to whether they wanted the Negroes in the schools or not and their state constitution provides that their schools shall be segregated, that is the constitution of the State of Tennessee and, therefore, I felt there was only one last recourse and that was the people themselves. My entire concept in that fight in Clinton was that of the common law. The common law is built on a custom of the people and is based on what the people actually believe in, what the people actually do, what they most subscribe to, what is their custom; even in some cases it might be a harmful one to them, but so long as most of them believe it is their right to have the defense of law to support. This is the basic notion of common law. It is the foundation of our law. It arose in 1215 at Magna Charta. When up to that time kings had exercised the right of Godhead and whatever a king said the people had to believe in, whatever a king said the people had to do, whether the people agreed with it or not. When the king wanted taxes the people paid more taxes; when they were levied into the Army they had to

go to war and the people themselves had no voice in government. And one day a group of farmers with their pitchforks and city folks with their muskets of that time or whatever they had, or just with their bare fists, they went up to King John and they said, "King John, we want part of this government too. We want what we call representative government, we want to play a part in it"; and from that time on the divine right of kings disappeared and the people themselves were taken into government. They had a right from that time on to exercise how they felt and that's the way with common law.

The segregation situation in Clinton my feeling was; still is, that if there's something the people don't like about their law or their government they have a right to change that law and change that government under the constitution. Our constitution is our bedrock, it is our foundation, it is our pledge and contract of the people and the sovereign states and we don't change the constitution except by the process provided in the constitution to change it.. So we had a strike. I had arrived there on Saturday. I spent until 11 o'clock that evening talking to people, going door to door, later I went down town and talked to a number of high school boys and talked to them about it. They did not want to go to school with the Negroes, they said they had their own ideas on how to handle the Negroes. Their idea was along the lines of violence. I told them we had no intention of doing anything like that. Our aim was to protest by having the white people themselves strike that school until the Negroes were removed. The following day, Sunday, I had planned to meet some boys to make some picket signs with various kinds of objections and so on to the Negroes entering the school. The only place to buy them was from the newspaper office, which was closed; but through another person I made contact with that newspaper and the editor said he would be there at 3 o'clock to provide me with show cards so we could make our picket signs. At 3 o'clock the editor arrived in company with the state attorney general, several men I believe were FBI Agents, the Sheriff, the Mayor and various local officials. They told me they had heard of my plan to cause trouble in Clinton. I told them what my so-called plan was and that I was not there to cause trouble, but that as a last resort the people

themselves needed to be called into this fight. They said, we have spent \$10,000 of the people's money. We have spent \$10,000 fighting this. We have done everything we can. There is nothing else to be done. There is nothing else we can do. We have spent all this money, the taxpayer's money for two years fighting it and don't you know that this decision was issued, don't you know that there is no other way now and we have been having orientation courses, they called it, to orient the students' minds to accept Negroes into the schools, get them brain-washed and soften them up and get them ready for eventual mongrelization. I said so far as I know there is no objection, cannot be any objection under the constitution as I know it, that if a parent doesn't want to send his child to school he has a right to keep that child out of school. That he is not yet, I report at that time, not yet. We have not yet arrived at the point where we have a soviet dictatorship, where we have regimentation of human life, where we are told what we must do and where and when and how and how much. My concept of America to that day was that we had not arrived at that point, that we were still the free nation we think ourselves to be and in a position to resist it, but they asked me then repeatedly would I leave Tennessee. We want to keep everything quiet. One of the main principles of the Communist conspiracy is divide and conquer. Keep everyone quiet, don't say anything, suppress anyone with any emotion whatsoever, with any deep-seated feelings, you are not supposed to have any and if you do, you may be mentally unbalanced, there may be something wrong with you if you have deep feelings. This is a cardinal principle of the Communist conspiracy, keep everything under strict control, everything. Ladies and gentlemen, I told them that I wouldn't leave Tennessee because I had already arranged with some 75 people to lead them out there that next morning, Monday morning, and that I felt it was the time to stand up and be counted in this fight. That we could no longer peek through the key hole of reality and evade the fight we eventually must make. That we could no longer stick our heads in the sand like an ostrich and act as if the enemy wasn't standing right there in front of us and they said why don't you go and petition the Supreme Court? Why aren't you back in Washington where you belong? Why don't you ask the Congress to do something

about this? Why don't you take it into a court, that is where you'll find relief on this thing, but the fact is that the Niggers are going in the school the next day, in Clinton, Tennessee, right there. But this is natural that that would be their approach. When you hear a news broadcast anymore you will hear 15 minutes of foreign news, you will hear 5 minutes of national news, perhaps a little bit about the Governor, how he's spending your money for you, something like that. But you won't hear anything about local news and what they are gradually eroding away from us. What they have taken away from us under the guise of emergency powers, under the guise of federal control, federal spending, is local control of local affairs, interest in local control of local affairs, interest in the kind of local government you have, the kind of a mayor and the Chief of Police, the kind of County Commissioner, because those men are the men who most directly effect your immediate lives, even if they tell you to the contrary. Now ladies and gentlemen, they then brought a charge against me for inciting a riot. You understand I was standing in the newspaper office talking to these men when they served me. I had incited a riot. They asked me where I had slept the night before. I told them in my car, so they charged me with vagrancy, and the fact is, it later came out in the trial, that there is no such statute, even in the books in the State of Tennessee for inciting a riot. They don't even have a law to cover it, but they wrote it up and it had all kinds of things in there, inflammatory literature and this and that and inciting the people to hatred and all kinds of things. So the idea was at that time to get me in jail temporarily at least, to get me in jail so I couldn't be out there Monday morning and lead those people in their resistance to the Niggerism they were about to get. Now it so happens that the people of Clinton, Tennessee just like the people here, are anything but a mob, are anything but rebels, are anything but a thundering herd led by some so-called outside agitator and rabble-rouser. There is nothing that can be resented more than those terms because the people themselves in that town and in that county, Anderson County, are among the strongest, most independent, most intelligent people you'll ever find in the world of white people and it wasn't necessary that I was there on Monday morning because they were

there; they got the picture; they knew what to do and there were 400 out there Monday morning and school was disrupted, the Negroes came in the Mayor's car, a few other white students went, but those people organized that strike themselves and they stayed out there while I was in jail. Finding this, also when they put me in jail the first time I told them I was going to call my attorney and I tried to, but couldn't reach him, so instead I called the newspaper press and told them where I was and the circumstances and within an hour it was all over the U. S. and they knew the jig was up on that because they said, no, don't let him get to the phone, don't let him call that newspaper press, because they wanted this thing suppressed, they wanted it quiet, they didn't want any trouble. They wanted to be nothing but a herd, nothing but a mob, a stupid dumb animal mob is what they want us to be, just pushed this way and that, pushed that way and this and to obey, obey, the mandate of the Communist on the Supreme Court.

Now ladies and gentlemen, between the time I was arrested that Sunday until the time I came to trial 9:30 the following Tuesday I was offered some eleven different occasions, by the states attorney general, a little man in a cowboy hat and fish hook, up there in Anderson County. On eleven different occasions he said I will reduce the bail bond and the jail door will be open if you will leave Tennessee. Now ladies and gentlemen, I was charged with a very serious crime. I was charged with inciting a riot, later I was charged with sedition, which was the only thing which seemed to fit my case so they threw that in too and vagrancy. They had men in that Anderson County jail who had been in there for 84 days awaiting a grand jury to find out whether they would be indicted or not and all they had done was make a little moonshine whiskey, but they couldn't get out, they couldn't even get bail bond, but this man, this Attorney General, which is a very high, honorable and important office in any state, it is designed to protect the people of the state against any crime against those people, and here I was a very very dangerous criminal potentially, if proven a riot, and especially if people get hurt, and he was willing to open the jail door and let me out. A number of segregation organizations also came to me with the same

deal and they were supposed to be for segregation, for the white man and segregation. Here's what we'll do for you, we'll get your bail bond reduced, I have connections here, I know lots of people here and we'll get you out of here, but you have to go back to Washington and I told them to go to hell.

So, we had the trial. I find it very appropriate to be in a court room now, I'm getting pretty used to this, standing and making my case to the people because that's the way every trial I've had has been. I've had two of them and every time the people present were the people I'm sitting with, sympathetic to why I was there. In the first trial I was acquitted by the people, it was more of a kind of a circus than it was anything else, every time the prosecution would say something the court room would boo and the judge would have to pound on his gavel, threaten to clear the court and every time my attorney said something in my favor they would clap and cheer. I was really acquitted by the people of Clinton more than anything else. The judge had no choice but to drop the charges because there was no evidence of any kind that I had started a riot or conspired to be seditious. That day we went to the school and we organized our strike. As soon as I was out many more people began to collect at the school. That evening we had a large rally in front of the court house, some 1,500 people were there. I told them about what a man can find out in 36 hours about people he's never seen before, on the good side and the bad side of things. I told them how amazed I was at the strength and power and independence and intelligence of those people and the courage above all that they had and their passionate belief in the race, in the white race, their passionate belief in personal character and having that character of good character. I found up there in Tennessee that the so-called common people, the folk, had been breeding themselves true for hundreds of years, the same people who had pushed into the wilderness to fight Indians, disease, starvation, to be free and independent people, the kind of people who produced an Andrew Jackson and a Polk and an Andrew Johnson and a Nathan Bedford Fox and those people, the people themselves, those mountain folk who make moonshine whiskey up there, there as strong and true as ever, but having climbed on top of them in the

middle of the night somewhere along the line, and how many generations ago or how recently I couldn't say, but on top of those folk had climbed what I intend to call a typical, vicious, political clique, which was there to harass the people, to do something to the people, not to represent them or to do anything for the people. I feel, even though you don't know those officials, it's worth telling you a little something about their character, it's worth something to know the kind of Sheriff they had there, who would sieze bootleg whiskey and then resell it to cab drivers, who holds two jobs, important jobs, there, when there are men out of work, who had all of his farmers deputized and on the payroll, who was well known to be nothing more than a thug, beating up men with his men who were perhaps a little drunk or had done some misdemeanor of some kind and beat them up, put them in jail, \$300 bond and let them stay there till they work it out a dollar a day. There are a lot of good men in that jail who shouldn't have been there. They had that Sheriff, they had a Mayor, who I'm told was a drunkard; he certainly had no character of any kind. They had a school principal who, if he had the courage, he said I believe in segregation, but he wouldn't fight for segregation. He said there's nothing we can do, this law has been passed we have to put the Negroes in the school. Do you think the people of Anderson County would have allowed that principal to be jailed by federal decree if he had fought to keep the school segregated? They would have never have allowed it, but he didn't have the guts for that. And what I found there was the first condition, I found it in the first few days, the first condition to breaking down resistance, to putting Negroes in the school, to beginning, to make a beginning at mongrelizing races, a corrupt local political clique, first of all, men who were pliable, who wouldn't fight, who were more interested in maintaining themselves forever, they think, in their political office, and also there was a proximity to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which is a federal reservation and which was integrated over a year ago. Those are some of the reasons. At any rate, I explained this to the people every evening in speeches in front of the court house in Clinton. I told them to go on with that strike. I told them to continue to organize. I told them to form white

citizens' councils to maintain, that not only after we have whipped them in this fight we will have something to go on with and use through the whole County for good government in that area, local control of local affairs, men with front names, hind names and addresses. Well, two days later we had a very large meeting of between some four and six thousand people. Again I refer to the point that we were described as a mob, as a herd, as rabble. In that crowd, in that gathering of four to six thousand people at least half of those people were women and little children, babies. There was not one fight. There was not one obscene word. There was no swearing. Those people stood there and they listened. They were serious and they were interested because they were concerned. They were facing the most fundamental issue of their lives and they wanted to know what they could do about it and they were ready and willing to do something about it. There was no mob there. And it was that evening as I began to address those people, that the Marshal came and served me with an injunction or an order to appear in court the following day to show cause why an injunction against these activities, against this resistance, against this petitioning, against this free speech, why this activity should not be stopped, enjoin they called it. I also received at that time a what's called a temporary restraining order, which means to stop instantly. The Marshal who served it, he came with some six or seven others, deputies, he stepped in the door, handed them to me, told me what they were. He told me about the injunction and I said that's all right, I'll read it myself and I put them in my pocket. There was some eight pages on one document and four pages on the other. I was gone about two minutes. He could not possibly have read it to me in that length of time, and then I returned and continued to speak to those people. The following day when I appeared in court I was arrested for having violated the restraining order when I continued to speak. The temporary injunction was granted at that time. The following day the case was concluded. We had two days of trial. I was found guilty of contempt of the court order and sentenced to a year in jail. A week later or five days later I was out on bond, I made a speech with Ace Carter in Oliver Springs last Sunday, a week ago, and then came to Alabama, where I've been since. Now ladies and gentlemen, that is the actual background of what happened at

Clinton. That is what actually happened on the surface of it, but there is many more things that happened that are not on the surface and that so far the yellow the press, the corrupt and degenerate newspaper press, there are a few exceptions to that statement, but by and large a lying press, has not yet brought to the attention of the American people. When I was first out on bond I purchased over \$10 worth of newspapers from all over the U.S. with accounts of what happened in Clinton. There wasn't one account that wasn't tainted, there wasn't one account with the same old story, outside agitators, outside rabble-rousers, mob of people, unruly, unintelligent, mob in the streets, trying to kill 8 Negroes. They all had the same story. Not one reporter had the facts or if they had the facts they made sure that they were changed. The fundamental issues, certain portions of the press are beginning to come to their senses now that I have been properly convicted and possibly no longer a threat to the peace of the southland, the calm, subservient, quiet, sheeplike, integration of Negroes into our school system. They are beginning to talk now about the constitution, what happened to it, where is it. Do we have any free speech? Are we allowed to assemble? Can we petition against anything we don't agree with? Or do we have to sit and take anything they tell us? Our constitutional tradition says we do have those rights, but on last Sunday apart from this case, which I'll deal with, Ace Carter and I went to Oliver Springs, went to Clinton, to ask permission to hold a meeting and they said no that will violate the injunction if you're going to speak on the school situation and Ace Carter asked if he could speak on integration generally. Could I tell the people about Communism and Karl Marx and how integration is part of the Communist conspiracy, because the white race is the only resistance to Communism. They said no, that will violate the injunction. This is the United States of America. This is the land of the free and the home of the brave. This is the land where you can tell your neighbor what you think of it. You can tell the President what you think of it. It used to be. We are told of the Soviet Union where they have the thought control. It's the Communist countries where they have the thought control, where there's a knock on the door, where they're not allowed to criticize

the State or Stalin or Lenin or anyone who is a Communist boss. You can't talk about integration any more. You can't talk about segregation any more. That's not your right. You can talk about integration if you mean you're going to help the Negroes into the school system, yes, you can do that. If you want to work to get the Negroes into the churches you can talk all you want about that. Has the Regional Conference on Southern Welfare ever been enjoined or the NAACP ever been enjoined by the federal government? Have they ever used the police power on them? They never have. With any man who would fight for the white race, as least in this case, as the first case, the government itself has struck him down, or tried to. What can we conclude about our government, particularly if we know that it is part of the Communist plan to destroy the white race, to mongrelize the white race? It means we have a Communist government. We have it now. Just we sitting here, we don't see the uniforms, but it's here, it's here now. The entire issue in the case in which I happen to be a principal is whether or not we have a constitution left. I won't go so far as to say our government is now a Communist government, but in two and a half months I'll be prepared to say precisely what it is because, ladies and gentlemen, if this case is not reversed in the appeal court or the Supreme Court this means we have no constitution, make no mistake about that and they were in the court room telling me that I was advocating a government of men not laws, that is exactly what they will have given us, a government of men and not of laws and a government of men who have thought of Communists or subservient to the Communist conspiracy to destroy the free white man. It is my absolute conviction that the people of Clinton, Tennessee, myself and Clay, Ky. and Sturgis, Kentucky, and Mansfield, Texas, and anywhere else where this pops up are exercising their free speech when they state they don't want Negroes in school with white children, that it is in no way a violation of the American constitution which provides in its Tenth Amendment that the state shall regulate and control their own affairs and if the states don't regulate it the people themselves shall. This is right in our constitution. This is the great issue that is facing us now. There was an editorial the day before yesterday in a Washington paper. There's a newspaper up there owned by a criminal

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named EUGENE MEYER which is called the Washington Post and the Washington Post has constantly fought for the rights of Communists, the Communists who are called before the Congressional Committee and investigated as to their background, Communist background. They have always defended them, pleaded that they not be sent to jail, pleaded that they would have the right to except themselves from the American tradition, the American pattern and welded to the American constitution. Their plea is that these men be made exceptions, that the Communist doesn't apply, but recently this past week they attacked myself and said that under the circumstances, since violence had occurred, that free speech should be denied. Now what does this mean? It means that the reds and the pinks and the liberals and all those people who believe that there's some kind of a vision in the Soviet Union and that there's nothing in our own traditions to look to to remain as free men. It means that they are now showing open and naked power. The Supreme Court did that in 1954. They made an open show of naked power, because their decision was not based in any sense on our constitutional tradition or previous Supreme Court decision or the common laws of the people or our states' rights. It was not based on anything like that. It was based on the view that a Negro could not get along in this world if he can't sit next to a white child. They frankly said so, whether that happens to be true or not. They said this is the reason we are making this decision. What it was to legislate, to legislate by judicial decree, by a court decision, to legislate something that had not itself ever gone through a legislative body, a representative body of the people which would reflect in any way what the people themselves want in this matter of segregation. We have a naked show of power. To repeat, the case I'm involved in is perhaps the most important case that has ever been in this entire segregation fight. The fact that I'm under sentence of a year in jail doesn't mean a thing to me. I'm a very young man and a year isn't too long, but when that restraining order was issued on me it was not on me, John Kasper. When those handcuffs were on my wrists they were not on me. They were on the entire American free white people.

That restraining order was served on the entire American people. It said you are restrained from exercising free speech. Henceforth you shall be a part of our machine, our integration machine. You have no right to object to a Negro in your school. You have no right to object to a negro in your restaurant or in your hotel or in your marriage bed. That is not your right. Now my understanding of the American concept of freedom is very simple. It's the right to choose or refuse one thing at a time and we don't have the right to make that choice any longer and the right. My concept of law in this whole fight has been that the aim of law is to prevent coercion either by force or by fraud, that is what law is for, but the Supreme Court decision is a forceable coercion on the American people. They know the people of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, the border states, North Carolina, don't want integration. They don't want race mixing. They don't want race mongrelism, for whatever reason they don't. The real reason is that the people of the southland in our country are the only people who have retained a profound sense of race and what race means. What is the importance of race, what you are, who you are, your heritage. We recognize the genius of other races. We recognize the Greek and the Chinese for moderation. We recognize the African for agriculture. We recognize the Hindu for tolerance for all living things. But the white man's concept is free government, free institutions. And the white man, with his religion of Christianity, the most positive, the most uplifting experience in the western world, that has been brought by the white man. The white man has actually fought to be free and other races have failed to do so. The white man's inventive capacity, the white man's creative ability. The white man's arts, his industry, his inventions, manufacturing, his farming. We are called white supremacists, but we know what our facts are, we know what our heritage is, we are proud of it, we want the Negro to be proud of his own. We will even help the Negro to be proud of his own, but the fact is (indistinct) has been long gone, it is the only place left where there is a wide number of white people who fully understand the importance of race, the importance of race integrity and race purity and the Communist

knows this and it is now that he has launched his attack on the South. The north has been long gone in this whole fight. Now ladies and gentlemen I'm sure you want to know something about what can you do about this. Is there anything we can do about this (technical difficulty - omission). Otherwise it's a very depressing picture. It means that we are only a few steps away from what they've now got in the Soviet Union as a concept of government and they have no concept of free government. If this decision is not reversed and there seem to be similar cases developing toward it. Like it. Over there in Arkansas the government has stepped in and is a friend of the court to prosecute 500 people who have kept their children out of an integrated school. Again the federal government becomes the enemy of the people. If this thing continues, if these cases do not find relief under the constitution and we no longer have constitutional process, we must immediately, and why not now let's begin to look at it realistically and squarely. Let us no longer evade one fact of one aspect of reality. We must begin to work on our own (indistinct) to enforce race mongrelization or any other kind of continuing corruption of our politicians who have brought about this condition (indistinct), the Communist is the source of the idea, but it is our own politicians who have been failing us time and time again. A hundred men signed the Southern Manifesto. They say, "We are for segregation," and where are they in Tennessee, why aren't they up there, why didn't they open their voice and say, yes, help those people fight, help them. But it said no, call out the National Guard, throw tear gas bombs on people who didn't have one arm among them, not one shotgun, not one pitchfork, bring in your (indistinct) and your tanks and your machine guns and your 600 steel helmeted National Guardsmen and put those 12 niggers in that school. Not one of a hundred Southern Manifesto signers raised his voice in protest to that. The Governor of this state, FOLSOM, a living miracle - a living miracle, has failed in two times in office to show he has any brains or guts. He has said, God bless

FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee. I'll do the same thing when they come over here. He has promised it to you folks and learn now that here in Alabama, the testing ground, the battleground of integration and segregation and Communism and red dictatorship in America, the testing ground's right here, it's coming close to you now, it's coming right here in your own door. Your own politicians, many of them, and there are some who didn't, but some of your politicians and your state legislature had you people go to the polls on the 28th of August and told you that you were voting for segregation, to keep Alabama segregated. Some of those men who told you that knew differently and some of them didn't, but some of those men actually were that (indistinct) as to tell you that you were voting for segregation when you were taking out of your constitution the only means to keep Alabama schools segregated and you have not touched segregation in your constitution today. It isn't in there. It was taken out on the 28th of August and they told you you were voting for segregation, and that yellow filth, the newspaper press, Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham News, Mobile Press Register, one worse than the other, liars for hire, everyone of them - (technical difficulty - omission). Up there in North Alabama somebody with a (indistinct) half and half, tried to get in. But (indistinct) lack of anything in your state constitution. Tennessee is actually better off today than Alabama is because they still have segregation in their state constitution and Alabama does not. But to show what absolutely corrupt and degrading depths the politicians will go to, they are told they have to do something to protect the people on this issue of segregation so they throw a bill in like that and they're actually destroying you, your children and their children. Now the white citizens' council movement (indistinct) is a drive for good government in every respect, in every aspect, not only in this segregation fight because the segregation breaks down so soon as you have those local corrupt politicians, the NAACP is there yet and the Communist is there pushing this thing, but it's not possible to get in if you have the Mayor of Clay, Kentucky. No nigger is going in that Clay

school with a Mayor like that or with the people backing him up or with those local officials or a school board like that, but as soon as you get a school board as you have in Anderson County, Tennessee, the niggers go in and our concern is in getting better government at a level that probably we have not even seen yet in our life time, that has hardly existed in our nation since our founding fathers, the ideals we constantly return to. There have been good men in public office through all this time, but there is very few, a very few men able to withstand the press of so many corrupting forces that they themselves are able to be a force, but we now must begin to think of other remedies. I made a speech in Birmingham last week, which was quoted widely, two sentences of it. "That we need all the rabble rousers we can get and we want trouble wherever we can find it." that's what the press printed. The meaning of that is simply this, and what I said then and I repeat here now, that time was before we had a free government and a union of 13 sovereign and independent states forming our first United States, the time was when it was discussed widely in the minds of the people would we continue to be under the allegiance of the British crown and pay taxes to them, pay allegiance to that crown and be subservient to it, or would we declare ourselves free and independent, it was discussed for many years before it actually was decided, because impending in such a decision was the fact that if you declare yourself free it may be necessary to fight for that freedom. They decided they no longer would recognize the British crown and they fought and they won and it was people just like ourselves who when they heard the Redcoats were coming met on the bowling green, again with their pitch forks and their shotguns, and whatever else they had, or their bare fists, and they were ready to pledge, as they said in those days, their lives, their fortune and their sacred honor. In this fight there are many of us who have now reached the point of pledging our honor, some of us have seen that it will be necessary to pledge our fortunes and ladies and gentlemen, if our constitution

has truly vanished, been usurped and taken away from us, we are going to have to pledge our lives in this fight and we are going to literally have to fight for it and it doesn't mean that the other man will do the fighting or I wish that would be done, or I wish that nigger would be strapped, I wish he couldn't get in there, I wish he wouldn't come in my restaurant, I wish he wouldn't come up to this door. It means that you are going to have to take a position.

"It means that you, each and every one of you will have to do the work, you'll have to have your own courage and not someone else's, you'll have to strengthen up every single conviction you ever had on your own race and on a concept of a man's personal character. We have noticed in this fight, there are many people who call themselves segregationists, I believe in segregation, but don't fight, we must work through the courts, no matter how corrupt they are. I believe in segregation and in many cases we find them, we found that these so-called segregationists are fighting other segregationists who may be really fighting, but the main thing is that there are more people who fail for lack of talent than for lack of character. More people whose character is not strong enough, they know what this is in their minds, but they are not willing to stand and take a position and fight for this thing. (ommission) With your being threatened right now with negroes entering the University of Alabama again and this time it's not one it's two or six or how many and are we going to have to go through that every year and have the riots that FOLSON said he doesn't want. It does mean, whatever happens, that we ourselves are going to have to be there, use our own hands and devise our own solution. We have to keep working through our ballot box, we have to get men who have never before been in politics, who have never taken an active part in civic life, civic affairs, or who see that their own children, their own race is being threatened for its final destruction if they don't get in there now and do something about it. They are going to have to run for office, every single

kind of a local office, men who would never conceive of being in politics before, for Sheriff's Office, Police Chief, Mayor, City Commissioner, Road Commissioner, Dog Catcher, every conceivable kind of local office. Too few of us have seen how the corrupt, but alert, politicians have made use of the ballot box to destroy our children, to perpetuate themselves in power, or to put another man in power to succeed themselves who has identical soft notions on race mongrelization. Last night JOHN SPARKMAN said that he is against the Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court decision was on May 17, 1954. This is the first time I have ever heard JOHN SPARKMAN say anything against the Supreme Court decision.

"He would never open his mouth on the LUCY affair, he would never open his mouth on the Clinton affair and if there's one thing I can get across to you tonight, ladies and gentlemen, is, to go back to that Clinton affair, is that if these men were truly sincere, if they were real segregationists, if they were white men of the highest caliber, they would have supported the people of Clinton, Tennessee, they would have said so.

"Now a few state governors have come out and said they never would use a bayonet to force their people into integration, but we, so far as Alabama is concerned, Tennessee, we, even I, as an outside agitator, which I've been called, it's supposed to be none of my business what happens in Alabama or Tennessee, supposed to be your business, your supposed to take care of it, and I know, given the facts, given the time, and given the situation, you will take care of it, but my interest in being in Alabama and Tennessee is because I'm interested in the white race, I'm very interested in what happens to it and as far as I'm concerned it is my business wherever it's threatened.

"The way I feel it's best to work in preparing ourselves for the enemy and their coming here in Alabama

is through the white citizens' council. Our notion of a citizens' council, or my notion, is an organization very similar to the old town hall meeting at the time when the colonies were deciding whether or not they would fight for independence or whether they would be part of Great Britian. And they got together and they discussed their own affairs. Their own rulers of that time were corrupt, they had the same scurrilous, dishonest and lying newspaper sheets in those days as they have now, which gave the people no information of any kind whatsoever, except as part of what was then the British conspiracy, today it's the Communist conspiracy. When it became necessary for people to talk, to communicate, as so many of you do on a Saturday afternoon in town, when it became necessary to talk about things besides the crops and the rain and business and television and cars, it became necessary to talk about good government, it became necessary to talk about how they were going to free themselves and remain that way and that is the concept of the citizens' council. It's for every one to come down and put in their two cents, to find out what they can about what's going on and to put in their idea and what they think should be done about it. We consider it a very democratic process. Our idea is there should be a white citizens' council in every town in the state, in every county there should be one. Concern with government, find out what kind of men are running in your elections, look into their record, find out where they stand on segregation, find out if they are really opposed to Negroes in the schools with the white children, and then do something about it. Then you organize, you educate other people and beyond that, ladies and gentlemen, if law and order has proven broken down and our constitutional process does not exist, when law and order breaks down, again it's for the people themselves to find their own remedy. I suggested the other night that perhaps we should organize, and again that should be through the white citizens' councils, a kind of a roving band or roving force of people, to be outsiders if you will, to be outsiders of a situation where there is trouble, where there is help needed immediately and to

come and help those people. If those people in Clinton, Tennessee, need more help outside that school house those of you who have a weekend or a day, be there, help them, because their fight is your fight and what happens to them is going to affect you. And you know our whole concept here, we want again to have come into wide use such words as honor and courage, nobility of action, we cannot to win this fight, continue to (indistinct) only whatever material needs we have to satisfy and to keep increasing them. The men of old who in a given moment of historical crisis stepped out of their shoes, stepped out of their own skin and saved their nation, saved their children, saved their race, they did it by tremendous self-sacrifice, they did it by selflessness, they did it by giving everything they could at a given time without consideration of themselves. It may mean spending weekends, days off, passing out literature, educating people, what are the real issues of race, why is it so important. It isn't just because it's always been this way. It's because it affects you fundamentally, the way you are. Ladies and gentlemen, those of you who don't live in Elmore County, if you haven't got a citizens' council you should organize one, at least that is our view, that you should. Some kind of organization with which you can deal with problems which will not have in them politicians who would only use you people again to further their own interests.

"I believe that it won't be long before the battle of Alabama will begin. If any of you have not taken an active interest in your own race and in your own children up to now I cannot urge on you with any more sincerity any one thing than that now is the time to organize, to find out, to be able to do something. There is no question they're coming here in the deep south. The old story that the people of Alabama know how to handle Negroes doesn't hold up any more, or the people of Mississippi know how to handle the Negro, doesn't hold up any more. We have heard that many times, but I've heard it about North Carolina. I've

heard it about Tennessee and they're coming in, they're coming in all the time. It is not hopeless by any means. We can whip this thing, but it's only through the people themselves. Our concept of a citizens' council is primarily the people who either produce something with their hands or transport something, the working people, because they're the people who suffer the most from Negroes mixed in their schools, homes, churches and every where else and they're the people who in the end do most of the dying in our wars and pay most of our taxes. Politicians are able to go elsewhere, private schools and so on, but now is the time. I don't think the battle of Alabama will begin in anything more than a year away. There is going to be some kind of trouble at the University this year and now that we have nothing in the Alabama constitution to maintain segregation with it will become so that there is something going on here and there and every where else and so hard to keep up with, so hard to get there as our roving force and our roving band, if we have such a thing, to stop. Now they say the Ku Klux Klan is organizing again. To me that's good news. What their plan is, to deal with any of this, I don't know. I certainly believe that you people should be organized as quickly as you can be, that you can't any longer ignore this one issue, which is, ladies and gentlemen, not just the segregation issue, but to come back to what I was talking about mostly through this evening, the question of whether we have any rights at all left or are constitutional rights for Communists only. Do non-Communists have any constitutional rights? We feel that issue will be decided in this particular case that I happen to be involved in. But the lesson of Clinton, Tennessee, is that the federal government is now prepared to harrass the people, to force them, and instead of being in close harmony with the people, instead of working for them and being their servant, it has decided to become the people's master. (omission) This is an unprecedented. This is not scheduled in this meeting here and I personally did not expect to see ACE CARTER here, but he is over there and I just wonder if it would be all right with the

people here if ACE CARTER could speak for a few minutes because he is certainly one of the great segregation leaders in this fight."

Mr. LESTER HOLLEY, JR., Wetumpka, Alabama, advised on September 18, 1956, that he was present at the meeting of the Elmore County (Alabama) Citizens' Council at the Elmore County Courthouse, Wetumpka, on the evening of September 17, 1956, and heard the above speech delivered by KASPER. He also listened to the recording transcribed above, and said that it was in his opinion a true and correct reproduction of KASPER'S speech.

Mobile informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on September 25, 1956, the following account of KASPER'S September 17, 1956, speech:

"Circuit Solicitor GLEN CURLEE of Wetumpka introduced Admiral JOHN CROMMELIN (Retired) and CROMMELIN in turn introduced JOHN KASPER. KASPER, after addressing himself to the assembly with the phrase "Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens' Councils members and members of the Justice Department," related his experiences in Clinton, Tennessee, saying that he arrived at Clinton just thirty-six hours before the school there was to be integrated, and went on a house-to-house canvass, asking parents if they wanted their children to go to school with Negroes. When they said that they didn't, but thought that it was inevitable, KASPER told them that it was not. KASPER related how he talked to some high school children who talked of violent ways to keep the Negroes out of the school, and told them that such violent ways were wrong. In his speech, KASPER repeatedly indicated his belief that the United States Government is Communistic, and referred to what he called the Communists on the U. S. Supreme Court. At one point he cried out in a loud voice "Where is our constitution!" He made reference to previous newspaper quotations from statements purporting to be his, made in Birmingham during the previous week, and "more or

less back-tracked" on those statements, but then said very much the same thing in a much milder tone, and said "If our constitution has been forgotten then we will have to fight." In his speech, KASPER referred to the early American Colonies who decided to fight against England and won independence. He said that the time has come for men who never thought of getting into politics to run for offices, from Dog Catcher on up, and that there were not enough men in public offices who could stand up like men. KASPER made reference to the reorganization of the Ku Klux Klan and said that was good. He advocated the organizing of roving bands of citizens to go here and there, to help where they were needed, to prevent integration. He constantly repeated that our government is getting more and more Communistically inclined, and spoke of our rights being taken away - freedom of assembly, speech and petition of redress of grievances, and said that if he didn't win his appeal (of his conviction on contempt of court), then that would prove that our Constitution did not guarantee anything. He said that Alabama would have the same trouble that Clinton, Tennessee, has had, within a year."

T-1 also advised that at the meeting on September 17, 1956, a cash collection was taken up for KASPER and that in a conversation with persons there after the speech, Admiral CROMMELIN said that he met KASPER two years ago in Washington, D. C., where KASPER owned a bookstore.

Press Interview, Montgomery, Alabama, September 19, 1956

Mr. HENRY BRADSHAW, Associated Press Correspondent, with office in the Advertiser Company, Montgomery, advised on September 25, 1956, that he interviewed JOHN KASPER at Montgomery on September 19, 1956. He said that KASPER disavowed any intent to stir up violence, and claimed that his previous references to "roving bands" did not indicate violent bands, but groups of persons who would organize resistance to integration in threatened cities, by calling on citizens, passing out leaflets, and forming

picket lines. Mr. BRADSHER asked KASPER about alleged statements that the roving bands would "take over" a town, and KASPER replied that he meant that they would take over by the ballot box. When BRADSHER pointed out that non-citizens of a community could not vote on such short notice, KASPER said that he meant that the roving bands would "educate" the people of the town, and teach them how to vote to preserve their way of life. Mr. BRADSHER said that ASA E. (ACE) CARTER of Birmingham was present during the interview and appeared to be in complete agreement with KASPER'S remarks.

Television Appearance on WSFA - TV, Montgomery, Alabama,
September 20, 1956

Mobile informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, requested on September 27, 1956, that his identity be maintained confidential until and unless the information furnished by him be needed in an appropriate judicial procedure. T-2 said that in such event, he would honor any proper court instructions to produce evidence of the information furnished by him on September 27, 1956, and set forth below:

On a telecast on station WSFA-TV, Montgomery, Alabama, Channel Twelve, on the evening of September 20, 1956, JOHN KASPER, known to T-2 as leader of a Citizens' Council organization in the District of Columbia, was asked the following questions by WSFA - TV News Reporter FRANK McGEE, and furnished the answers indicated.

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the Negro is by nature inferior to the white man?"

Mr. KASPER: "I think the Negro has his own special destiny, which is entirely different from the white man's. The white man should and must exercise the role of dominance in the United States. I think he has an innate superiority for the type of civilization that white people want."

Mr. McGEE: "You mean that he has innate superiority?"

Mr. KASPER: "I do, for the type of civilization that we've got here. In the matter of organizing government -- free government, the Negro has historically always fallen into slavery. The white man has fought to keep himself out of slavery, and it is the only race that has done so with any success."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that segregation should be ended at any time under any circumstances?"

Mr. KASPER: "No, I don't. I believe that segregation should be established where it doesn't now exist, not only with regard to the colored races, but to other races that are alien."

Mr. McGEE: "What other races would you mention in particular?"

Mr. KASPER: "Any race or any racial component in the United States which is not composed of the Anglo-Saxon or Nordic peoples, the people who come from northern Europe, England; I think they should be given their own status apart from the white people. (Two or three words indistinct).

Mr. McGEE: "Could you elaborate?"

Mr. KASPER: "Segregation is the right of the South. If segregation is ended, the South is destroyed."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you think that this country has anything to fear from the Jews?"

Mr. KASPER: "I do, I think there's a very serious Jewish question."

Mr. McGEE: "What would that question be, in your mind?"

Mr. KASPER: "I think it's their -- well, their international finance that has brought nations

into war at times, senseless wars in recent history, their leading role in Communism, their leadership of Communism in the world and in the United States, their efforts to mongrelize the races right here in the United States. They are one of the leading elements in integration moves. I think they seem to exercise an unnatural control and monopoly in the newspaper press and in communications, which does not reflect the best constitutional traditions of our country, and the founding fathers' ideas and visions."

Mr. McGEE: "Were there anything in Hitler's racial views that you would endorse?"

Mr. KASPER: "I am not familiar with Hitler's racial views."

Mr. McGEE: "He was anti-Jewish to the extent of having many of them slaughtered in concentration camps over there. Would you endorse anything like that?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir."

Mr. McGEE: "You do not believe in racial extermination then?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I believe in racial segregation."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you think that this country has anything to fear from the Catholics?"

Mr. KASPER: "I have never had any acquaintance with the Catholics to any extent."

Mr. McGEE: "Then you do not feel of yourself as being opposed to the Catholics?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you approve of the people taking the law into their own hands?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I don't."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you approve of the people taking any action which might be considered in violent opposition to the law?"

Mr. KASPER: "Yes, I do, if, I feel if laws are so framed as to be nothing but a curse to the people and their welfare and their innate feelings, and their total aspirations -- what they want in life, what their highest ideals are -- that the law is nothing but a restraint and destruction of them as a people, or their institutions, then, why, they should work to change that law."

Mr. McGEE: "With violence?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, not -- it depends on what you mean by violence."

Mr. McGEE: "With one of the flagrant acts of lawlessness, with physical abuse of someone who disagrees with them."

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I don't believe in violence if there's any recourse to legal procedure. If the court system is corrupt to the extent that there is no legal procedure, the people themselves will obviously have to find their own remedy."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that our legal system is corrupt to that extent on this particular question?"

Mr. KASPER: "I believe that our court system is extremely corrupt. I would say in that connection that the people who fought our colonial revolution -- that revolution was fought twenty years before the actual bloodshed occurred. There was a revolution which first occurred in the minds of the people themselves, when they decided to be independent and free, and they couldn't stand the tyranny of British rule, and they opposed it in their own minds."

If the Supreme Court continues to force and coerce their own Communist ideologies on the American people, who basically will not accept it, and don't want it, I think this country is going to face some very very violent and critical times ahead of us. It will be necessary."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the people can violently oppose constituted law and not be in revolt?"

Mr. KASPER: "They cannot violate constituted law and be in revolt, you mean, uh, would you say constitutional law or just law that happens to be?"

Mr. McGEE: "Law based on ruling."

Mr. KASPER: "I would say the people are in revolt against this Supreme Court decision right now. Yes sir, they've been in revolt."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the Communists are fostering integration?"

Mr. KASPER: "Yes sir, I positively do."

Mr. McGEE: "Have you ever seen anything in the nature of evidence to support that?"

Mr. KASPER: "I certainly have. I've seen it at Columbia University in New York; I've seen it on the streets in New York City; I've seen Communist meetings where PAUL ROBESON and BENJAMIN DAVIS, JOHN GATES -- his real name is ISRAEL RAGENSTRETCH (phonetic) -- he's the editor of the "Daily Worker," they came and spoke in these interracial meetings; they advocated interracial meetings; and the necessity to destroy what they called the lily-white and white supremacy and the white race, necessary to attain the objective of world Communism."

Mr. McGEE: "Why do you think that Alabama State Senator SAM ENGLEHARDT'S wing of the white

citizens' Council has the wrong approach to this problem?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, I think because (one or two words indistinct) that he and many of his followers are basically dishonest and insincere -- that they are simply trying to get a foothold in Alabama politics outside of the regular, or perhaps irregular machine -- the LISTER HILL machine, the SPARKMAN machine, the FOLSOM machine. They see a way to maintain themselves politically through the white citizens' council. They are not a peoples' movement. The people themselves have no role in this council so far as I can see. They are political councils -- politically controlled."

Mr. McGEE: "Would you disagree, then with their advice to resist integration by all legal means?"

Mr. KASPER: "I would disagree with that if that means not to fight in the face of the Supreme Court decision -- that there's nothing we can do -- we must accept it -- we must adopt it."

Mr. McGEE: "When you use the word 'fight' it could possibly be misconstrued. By that do you mean to resist, or to take actual open, physical action?"

Mr. KASPER: "It means to use every available means, every possible means."

Mr. McGEE: "Including the last that I mentioned?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, I don't know."

Mr. McGEE: "I don't want you to be misunderstood."

Mr. KASPER: "I don't know. I mean to use every possible means available. If the courts themselves, the Federal Judiciary System, is positively following

Communist ideology, how can one have recourse. I haven't heard yet of one suit that has been thrown out of federal court where the NAACP and other alien organizations have tried to put negroes in the school. The NAACP keeps winning. These phoney segregationist groups say 'we are for segregation' and when any action occurs as of the people of Clinton, Tennessee, the ARTHURINE LUCY case, or anything of that nature where the people themselves demonstrate against it, where they petition against what is being done to them, you'll find these segregationists run, the minute the integrationists give them some criticisms, or the press."

Mr. McGEE: "One question now, a bit different from the others. What effect do you think our current racial difficulties in the South will have on our future industrial and business growth?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well I think they have the greatest possible detriment to the South, because the races have developed peacefully and in the greatest harmony for eighty years here, ever since the Reconstruction Period; and the main facts in that case are that the white people themselves have furnished tremendous educational facilities for the Negro -- high schools, colleges -- some of the finest schools in the world for them. There are better schools in Montgomery, Alabama, and Charlottesville, Virginia, for Negroes than there are in New Jersey for white students. Also, the Negro's role in agriculture in the South is very great. They can't get jobs available in many cases in the North. They have a great deal of employment here. They're taken care of by the white people. The white people have deep respect for the Negroes. They've gone out of their way to take care of them.

"But you have now a Communist Supreme Court, you have, for all intents and purposes, as was seen in the Clinton -- in the use of federal police power in the Clinton demonstrations there to coerce the people -- we have a Communist government now. We

have a hollow pumpkin on a pole, EISENHOWER: and as far as I'm concerned, the people ought to be praying for the death of the next President, STEVENSON, or whoever he happens to be; because they are all committed to the destruction of the races, not just the white race, but the colored race."

Mr. McGEE: "What do you feel you are contributing to furthering understanding between the American people and other people of the world?"

Mr. KASPER: "My concern, and what I think is useful action on my part or anyone else's in this fight, is that we are attempting to restore our basic racial pride in what we are -- in what we consider to be the most important achievements of the white race, which is free government."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you expect the darker peoples of the world to understand and appreciate this?"

Mr. KASPER: "I certainly do. I've talked to many Negroes who are completely opposed to race mongrelization. In fact, I should say most of them are. There's a Negro Bishop, as a matter of fact, in New York City, who has been sponsoring a plan to have the Negroes move back to Africa, to colonialize them there. He feels that that's their native continent and that they belong there -- that they belong -- that they're out of place in the United States."

Mr. McGEE: "Would you support such a . . . (interrupted by KASPER'S reply)?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well I certainly would."

Mr. McGEE: "Have you ever discussed this with, say, anyone from India or China?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, the Chinese have their own racial destiny. It's not much of a problem in the

United States. We have no Indian population to speak of."

Mr. McGEE: "I was curious to know if you think they would understand you."

Mr. KASPER: "I think they would understand us. The Indians forcibly moved the Pakistani people over into Pakistan when they partitioned there."

Mr. McGEE: "Was that on a racial basis?"

Mr. KASPER: "Positively on a racial basis."

T-2 advised that the above telecast was entitled "The Degree of Difference," and that Alabama State Senator SAM ENGLEHARDT, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, was asked approximately the same questions, and gave his answers. T-2 explained that the purpose of the telecast was to show the "degree of difference" between the points of view of the two segregationists.

Speech at Montgomery, Alabama, September 21, 1956, at the
Woodsmen of the World Hall

T-1 advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended a meeting on Friday, September 21, 1956, at the Woodsmen of the World Hall, 5 South Court Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and heard an address by JOHN KASPER. T-1 furnished the following information:

KASPER spoke from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. to a group of about fifty persons. He repeated almost exactly the same account of his activities in Clinton, Tennessee, as in his earlier address on September 17, 1956, at Wetumpka. He then criticized Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL for introducing Civil Rights legislation in order to get the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the segregation issue. He said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is already in on some cases. He said that the City Ordinances in Clinton, Tennessee, made that city like Moscow, Russia, and said that they had ordinances

there prohibiting groups of more than ten persons from gathering and when a speech was to be made, requiring a forty-eight hour notice to be filed in advance of the time of the speech. He decried the use of "tanks, machine guns, bayonets and state troopers," and said that if the current trend is not reversed, we would see the FBI become like the Russian "K.N.V.D.," or secret police. Referring to the split in the Citizens' Councils movements in Alabama, KASPER said a third party was necessary to bring them together, and suggested Admiral JOHN CROMMELIN for this role. He said that he had never heard ASA E. (ACE) CARTER say anything about the Jews, but had talked to LUTHER INGALLS, Attorney for the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, and INGALLS had told him, KASPER, that he knew that the Jew was back of the integration movement, but that he couldn't say anything about that. T-1 said that KASPER again said that he was glad to see the Ku Klux Klan starting up again. KASPER attacked the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, and charged that the Editor, GROVER HALL, was influenced by "that Red, AUBREY WILLIAMS." T-1 said that KASPER made repeated references again to his belief that the United States government was becoming more and more like a dictatorship.

Mr. HENRY BRADSHER, supra, also advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended the meeting at the Woodsmen of the World Hall in Montgomery on September 21, 1956. BRADSHER estimated that less than forty persons attended this meeting, including representatives of the press. He said that KASPER'S remarks were more guarded than in any previous speech, and that he made no more references to "roving bands." BRADSHER said that he did not hear any remark by KASPER in this speech in which KASPER advocated violence or force of any kind, although he viciously attacked various public officials, and charged that they were causing our government to become more like a dictatorship.

Mr. WESLEY OWENS, Reporter, the Montgomery Advertiser, advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended the meeting at the Woodsmen of the World Hall on September

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21, 1956, and heard KASPER'S speech. Mr. OWENS said that a large portion of the speech was KASPER'S account of his activities in Clinton, Tennessee, and said that there was very little "newsworthy" material in the speech. He recalled KASPER charging that the Junior League is a Communist Front organization and that the League of Women Voters has "pink tendencies." He also claimed that the Editor of the Washington Post is either a "pink" or a "Communist." He charged that the laws of Clinton, Tennessee, violate civil liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and attacked many public officials, specifically stating that former Presidents ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN and President EISENHOWER are all "soft on Communism." He charged that the federal government coddles Negroes and Jews for political purposes, and said that the Principal of Clinton (Tennessee) High School is a Jew and inferred that he has Communist tendencies.

Mr. OWENS said that the Woodsmen of the World Hall was rented for this occasion by "We The People Speak," which he described as an organization started by Admiral JOHN CROMMELIN (Retired) for the purpose of defeating a proposed Amendment to the Alabama State Constitution which was popularly known as the "Freedom of Choice Amendment." OWENS also recalled KASPER saying that he was glad to see that the Ku Klux Klan was active again, and said that he was applauded for this statement.

Speech at Jemison, Alabama, September 22, 1956

Mobile informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 26, 1956, that on the evening of September 22, 1956, he attended a meeting of the Jemison (Alabama) Citizens' Council in the Auditorium of the Jemison High School, at which JOHN KASPER and ASA E. CARTER were featured speakers. T-3 said that CARL ROEGNER, Chairman of the Jemison Citizens' Council, presided at the meeting, and introduced the Mayor-elect of Jemison, Mr. J. A. CHANDLER, an employee of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as a member of the Jemison Citizens' Council. Mayor-elect CHANDLER introduced KASPER.

T-3 said that KASPER'S speech was mostly concerned with his activities in Clinton, Tennessee. He said that he was at Charlottesville, Virginia, when he heard that the school at Clinton was going to be integrated, and went to Clinton to stop it. He knocked on hundreds of doors, organizing resistance to integration, and was jailed on a sedition charge or some similar offense, but released the next day and was told to get out of town, according to KASPER'S account. When he refused to give up the fight, he was jailed on a federal injunction and was convicted of contempt of court. KASPER in his speech said that President EISENHOWER is a liar, because he did use force to bring about integration after he said he would not do so. T-3 said that KASPER blamed the President for the National Guard being called out to suppress the segregationist demonstrations in Clinton. He said that KASPER made the additional remark that "EISENHOWER quite often lies." KASPER urged his listeners, who numbered approximately two hundred, according to T-3's estimate, to get Citizens' Council members to run for all public offices and to get into all political groups even the Parent-Teachers Associations and civic organizations, so that their influence can be more effectively felt. T-3 said that KASPER'S speech was on a highly emotional plane, but that KASPER was apparently being cautious not to make any statements directly advocating the use of force to block desegregation in schools. He said that a contribution was collected from the audience for "defraying Mr. KASPER'S expenses."

T-3 said that one statement touching on violence was made by ASA E. CARTER, who spoke after KASPER. CARTER said that he had been quoted in the Birmingham, Alabama, press as saying that if he could get up enough men, he would fight the National Guard, if that organization should be used to enforce integration in the schools. CARTER denied making that statement, but said, "When they try to integrate the schools where my kids are going, I will fight the National Guard, or anybody else."

T-3 said that between KASPER'S speech and CARTER'S, CARL ROEGNER announced that he wanted to introduce some friends, and at a signal, twenty Ku Klux Klan members in full regalia entered the auditorium from the rear, and took

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seats in the front of the auditorium. He said that they were not individually introduced and said that he did not recognize those who were not wearing dark glasses so that their faces were visible, but suspected that four of them who were wearing dark glasses were local people. T-3 said that ROEGNER and N. L. DUFFY, Vice Chairman of the Jemison Citizens' Council, seemed to know the Ku Klux Klan members.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Careful consideration was given to the use of T symbols in this report and the identity of informants was concealed only when absolutely necessary.

With respect to the TV program "The Degree of Difference," described by T-2, T-2 advised that the program was prepared on sound-movie film, 16 mm., on 9/19/56, and that KASPER and ENGLEHARDT were separately interviewed, with neither having the benefit of the answers furnished by the other. Then the film was spliced so that after McGEE asked the question, each of the men answered, before the next question was asked. T-2 said that it can be positively established, for purposes of evidence, that there was no editing of the answers given by KASPER -- that is, that it can be established that he did give exactly the answers set forth herein, and did say exactly what it is indicated that he said, with one exception. That exception is that there would be no positive way to establish, except by McGEE'S testimony, that nothing was removed from the beginning and the end of the answer. T-1 said that actually one brief excerpt was taken out of one of KASPER'S answers, because it was personally defamatory against Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL in that it alleged that a niece of BROWNELL'S was married to a Negro. He said that this excerpt was removed from KASPER'S answer to the question, "What effect do you think our current racial difficulties in the South will have on our future industrial and business growth?" More exactly, it was removed from the place just after KASPER'S statement "We have a hollow pumpkin on a pole, EISENHOWER." This latter information was furnished by T-1 on 9/29/56.

The sound tape of the 9/17/56 Wetumpka speech was furnished to and copied onto memobelts by SA SPENCER H. ROBB. Transcription was made by Stenographer BETTY LOU SHINAULT from the memobelts.

The matter of statements made by THOMAS BENJAMIN BELL to PSI Reverend ROBERT S. GRAETZ, Mobile, 9/18-20/56, concerning alleged violent type prosegregation

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"goon squads" allegedly headed by KASPER, are not being set forth in this report, inasmuch as sufficient information concerning BELL and his allegations has been obtained to show fairly conclusively that the information he furnished is entirely false.

The original sound tape recording of KASPER'S 9/17/56, speech at Wetumpka is available, and will be obtained and filed as a bulky exhibit in Mobile file 105-258.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description Of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
T-1 is [redacted] [redacted]	Wetumpka Speech 9/17/56	9/25/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (written)	[redacted]
	Montgomery Speech 9/21/56	9/25/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (written)	[redacted]
T-2 is [redacted] [redacted]	Telecast of "The Degree of Difference" (original film available)	9/27/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (dubbed sound tape furnished)	This report. Evidence available at WSFA- TV in custody of HOYT ANDRES, former SA, Manager
T-3 is [redacted] [redacted] (name protected by request)	Jemison meeting 9/22/56	9/26/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (orally)	This report

b6
b7C
b7D

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LEADS

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are designated for Birmingham in view of KASPER'S activity within that Division and as the report contains information concerning the activity of ASA E. CARTER, Birmingham.

KNOXVILLE OFFICE (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are designated for Knoxville as that office may desire to disseminate to the local U. S. Attorney.

REFERENCE

Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 9/21/56.

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 9/21/56.

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AIRTEL

10-27-56
27-56

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-323395)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D.C.

IS-X

On [] advised SA James H. Downing that JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary, WCC, was leaving WDC 10-27-56 for Clinton Tenn; mode of travel unknown. It will be noted that [] is a PSI of this office and it is requested that his identity be protected. b7D

KASPER requested money from [] due to severe shortage of funds. [] was advised by Downing that the FBI would not recompense [] if he gave money to KASPER.

Above for info of Bureau and Knoxville.

LAUGHLIN

3-Bureau

1-Knoxville AMS

2-WFO 1-[]

1-100-33226

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RBL:eco

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OCT 28 1956	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

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JOHN KASPER
Clinton trial opens Monday

Negro Girl Friend for Kasper Reported

Segregation leader John Kasper once had a Negro girl friend, according to stories which have appeared in at least three publications.

Kasper, who was one of the leaders in causing the Clinton riots back in August and early September, goes on trial Monday in Criminal Court in Clinton on charges of sedition. He claims to be executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council.

Caused Surprise, Jet Says

Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor sentenced Kasper to a year in prison on a charge that he violated a court order. Kasper has appealed the decision.

Jet, a leading Negro slick-paper magazine, ran the following headline and story on Sept. 27:

"PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT"

"The surprise in New York's Greenwich Village art circles after learning that John Kasper, the White Citizens Council leader, had sparked the Clinton, Tenn., school rioting. He had a book shop down here at which he held interracial weekend parties, Negro artist Ted Joans recalled angrily. He even had a colored chick and once acted as a go-between for a married interracial couple in helping them get an apartment."

'Remembered By Many'

On Sept. 12, The Village Voice, a Greenwich Village weekly newspaper, carried this story:

"Given a year in jail in Tennessee last week for stirring up anti-integration riots, JOHN KASPER, 26, left the Village only about a year ago after starting the Make-It-New Bookshop at 169 Bleeker Street. He is remembered by many Villagers, among them Negro artist Ted Joans, who yesterday told The Voice: 'His bookshop did contain a lot of Fascist-type literature, but he apparently had no grudge against colored people then. At one time he had a colored girl friend, and he once interceded with a landlord to help myself and my white wife get an apartment.'"

And on Sept. 29 The Amster-

dam News, a New York Negro newspaper, ran a long story. Following are some quotations from it:

"Choreographer Ned Williams of 224 W. 4th St., Kasper's closest chum in the artist colony, told The Amsterdam News:

"We shared the same bed on numerous occasions in my former studio at 61 Fourth Ave. And often he spent all night sleeping on the floor, with Negro girls and boys after one of our exhausting parties," Williams said.

'Scene Of Many Discussions'

"It was through Williams that Kasper met his brown-skinned loves. His primary heart throb was a willowy, soft-spoken school teacher from Brooklyn who 'loved to party' and danced occasionally with one of Williams' intermediate classes."

"Kasper's Negro lady loved, lived and worked closely with him in his Make-It-New Bookshop. The shop, which specialized in Negro literature, was the scene of many discussions of the race problem. In these, Williams and other friends said, Kasper always took the side of the Negro."

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Sentinel
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105-175-13

December 7, 1956

Airtel

SAC, Knoxville

RACIAL SITUATION, CLINTON, TENNESSEE.

Report submitted in this matter should reflect as a caption the names of the subjects identified by your investigation and the character "Civil Rights - Contempt of Court."

For your information the Washington newspapers of 12-5-56 reflected that John Kasper, Executive Secretary of the Seaboard Citizens Council, was arrested in Fairfax County, Virginia, at 12:30 a.m., on 12-4-56. Kasper was charged with reckless driving after police stated they had paced him at more than 75 miles an hour. Kasper gave his address as Clinton, Tennessee, and told the police officers he was driving from Clinton to Washington, D. C.

Kasper posted collateral according to the news articles and a trial is scheduled for 1-4-57.

HOOVER

Orig in 69-4

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Alt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington Field

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 14 1956	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/4, 16, 18; 11/8, 9, 13, 14, 25, 26, 27/56	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD B. LAVIN jcs
TITLE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D.C., aka.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant advised JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary, WCC, arrived in W.D.C., 10/14/56, and left W.D.C., 10/30/56, for Clinton, Tennessee. WCC, W.D.C., has had offset negative made for printing of an appeal for funds for "JOHN KASPER's defense fund", "organizing in seven states and D.C." Negative was made for printing of an explanation of "Citizens' Council". Other literature being prepared by WCC under letterhead of American Constitution Party of Iowa. Confidential informant has furnished some contacts of WCC main office, 3204 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Newspaper article reflects KASPER acquitted in State of Tennessee on charge of sedition and inciting riots.

-P-

ADDITIONAL COPIES:

- 1 - Baltimore (100-20015) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville (105-122) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (105-375) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile (105-258) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Richmond (105-632) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Louisville (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Omaha (Encls. 1) (RM)
- 3 - Washington Field (100-33226)

Close per Bureau
with reference
to

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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1 - G-2, MDW (RM)		FBI - KNOXVILLE	
1 - OSI, Bolling Air Force Base (RM)		<i>Shirley S</i>	

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WFO 100-33226

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACTIVITIES OF JOHN KASPER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D.C. (WCC)

On October 13, 1956, Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had ascertained from [] WCC, Chairman, Southeast Council of Washington, D. C., that JOHN KASPER was supposed to speak in Jacksonville, Florida, on Saturday afternoon, October 13, 1956.

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On October 15, 1956, T-1 advised that he had learned that JOHN KASPER had returned to Washington, D. C., on October 14, 1956.

On November 1, 1956, T-1 advised that he had learned that KASPER left Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1956, to return to Clinton, Tennessee.

T-1 advised on November 1, 1956, and on November 21, 1956, that he had not heard of any meetings of the WCC in the District of Columbia area in recent weeks.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald", November 21, 1956, Page B2, Column Six, contained an article entitled "Jury Clears KASPER of Sedition". The article, datelined Clinton, Tennessee, November 20, 1956, set forth that a twelve-man criminal court jury on November 20, found JOHN KASPER innocent of charge of sedition and inciting riots when the high school at Clinton was racially integrated.

The article pointed out, however, that KASPER still faces a one year sentence for violating a federal court injunction prohibiting interference with integration at the high school.

CONTACTS OF WCC AND JOHN KASPER

Confidential Informant T-2, who is in a position to furnish some information concerning the contacts of the WCC of D. C., 3204 M Street, N. W., and JOHN KASPER furnished information during the months of October and November, that the following persons and organizations were in contact with either the WCC or KASPER:

WFO 100-33226

American Constitution Party of Iowa
609 West 16th Street, Davenport, Iowa

[REDACTED]
Route 10, Ellis Road, Knoxville, Tennessee

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] N. W., Washington, D. C.

White Citizens' Councils of Kentucky, Incorporated
1427 South 6th Street, Louisville, Kentucky

LITERATURE OF THE WCC

On October 17, 1956, Mr. MARTIN BACHER, Manager of the Lithographic Photo Service, Incorporated, 3227 M Street, N. W., made available to Special Agent DAVID P. HURLEY a negative of a leaflet captioned "Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, 3204 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. JOHN KASPER, Executive Secretary." This leaflet, in the form of a letter dealing with an appeal for funds, is as follows:

"3204 M Street, N. W.

Phone Federal 3-7660

"Washington 7, D. C.

JOHN KASPER - Executive Secretary

October 15, 1956

"Our fellow Americans:

"In an exclusive interview over C.B.S.-TV this week, Communist-Nigra Congressman from New York, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (66 red-front citations) said he requested a secret interview with 'IKE' (the imbecile in the White House) about his, IKE's stand on Nigra rights. He said he asked IKE if the Federal government would USE FORCE to destroy the white race as the red-controlled Supreme Court has ordered. IKE, said POWELL, said YES, if there was any resistance by the people to niggerism, the Federal government should simply see that an injunction against interfering with the Communist conspiracy (race-hatred, mongrelization, degeneration) should be issued. U.S. Marshalls should deliver it. Special persons should be deputized. And any failure to comply with the injunction would be

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cause to haul the people before a Federal judge, cite them for contempt of Court, and put them behind bars in prison.

"Now friends, this procedure has already been followed in the case of Anderson County Board of Education vs. KASPER. The conviction of JOHN KASPER for contempt of Court, his sentence of 1 year marks the beginning of the showdown in our fight for States' Rights guaranteed by the 10th Amendment of the Constitution.

"There is no difference between U.S. Marshalls and Federal troops so far as the exercise of federal police power is concerned. The KASPER case shows clearly that Federal force will be used to destroy the States' (peoples) rights to determine their own course in education and other matters reserved to the decision of the people. Also the stirring resistance against communist infamy and Washington bureaucratic infamy led by JOHN KASPER in Anderson County, Tennessee, furthered by the courageous people of Clay, Sturgis, Henderson, Kentucky; Matoaka, West Virginia, and Mansfield, Texas is living proof that the white people have not forgotten altogether their unequalled heritage of free government and Constitutional government.

"The battle is joined. We have promised a fight to racemixers. We have kept our word and fought to victory at Charlottesville, Virginia. Our battle rages in Tennessee and elsewhere, still undecided.

"Friends, we are desperate for funds for our work (JOHN KASPER's defense fund: thousands of dollars needed for legal expenses), for organizing in 7 States and D. C. What can you do? Give a week's salary and then give again. It is every white person's fight, otherwise the leadership we have furnished has been in vain. We are organized for the sake of our children, our Constitution, and our race.

"Send money now. PLEASE. Get your friends to donate. It is too late to ask our enemies for peace. He will have only unconditional surrender (racial doom). Send donations to:

SEABOARD WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS
3204 M Street, N. W.
Washington, 7, D. C."

Attached to this letter is another page which reads "What is the Citizens' Council?". This page sets forth the following:

"What Is The Citizens Council?

"The Citizens' Council is the modern version of the old-time town meeting called to meet any crisis by expressing the will of the people. The right to peaceably assemble to petition for a redress of our grievances is guaranteed in the first one of our Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States of America. The only reliable prophet for the future is the past, and history proves that the Supreme Power of the government of men has always been Public Sentiment. The Citizens' Council simply provides the machinery for mobilizing, concerting and expressing public opinion.

"Our councils are independent groups located within the towns and counties of our state. The local officers are chairman, vice-chariman, secretary and treasurer. Each council has four basic committees. Others may be formed to meet the situations.

"1. Information and Education - This committee seeks information pertaining to racial problems from all over our nation. It presents to the people within its community the truth about the racial question, thereby nullifying the propaganda from alien influences and pressure groups. Its job is to convince all of our people of the advantages of segregation and the dangers of integration.

"2. Political and Elections - This committee studies candidates for local and state elections and presents their qualifications to the voters. It attempts to get candidates to voice their opinion on vital subjects prior to election. It can reach each voter personally to present the truth on all matters to the people. It is our belief that an interested, informed people who vote intelligently is the only means we have of perpetuating our constitutional democracy.

"3. Membership and Finance - This committee enlists all patriotic white citizens for membership, thus assuring your local organization of the support of public opinion and also financial means with which to operate. Thus far, nearly all of the local organizations have set their annual dues at \$3.00 per member. Every white Southerner should be proud to pay this amount in our battle for States' Rights and the individual right to educate his children with children of his own kind. It is a fundamental right for every American to have pride in his race and to avoid conditions that might foster and promote inter-marriage of his children with other races.

"4. Legal Advisory - This committee provides the legal knowledge that will aid us to achieve our aims by constitutional lawful means. If the way of life of forty million people supported by over a century of precedence and practice can be upset legally by nine political appointees, surely legal steps can be taken by a determined majority to correct this grievance.

"Why Does Your Community Need a Citizens' Council?

"Maybe your community has had no racial problems! This may be true; however, you may not have a fire, yet you maintain a fire department. You can depend on one thing: The NAACP (National Association for the Agitation of Colored People), aided by alien influences, bloc vote seeking politicians and left-wing do-gooders, will see that you have a problem in the near future.

"The Citizens' Council is the South's answer to the mongrelizers. We will not be integrated! We are proud of our white blood and our white heritage of sixty centuries.

"People with racial pride are attacked by the NAACP and its affiliates as being bigoted, prejudiced, biased, immoral, un-American, etc. These hysterical smear words are used in lieu of any logical reason why a person can no longer be loyal to his white blood, his church, his state, and his nation above all else.

"In other words, the right to esprit de corps which has won every war we have fought is no longer in style. The idea now is seemingly to pride ourselves in the fact that everybody in the world should be made equal by law, regardless of aptitude or heritage. The 'have nots' must share equally with the 'have got's' in this new world order.

"If we are bigoted, prejudiced, un-American, etc., so were GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and our other illustrious forebears who believed in segregation. We choose the old paths of our founding fathers and refuse to destroy their ancient landmarks to appease anyone, even the internationalists. This integration scheme ties right in with the new, one world, one creed, one race philosophy fostered by the ultra-idealists and international left-wingers.

"The fate of our great nation may well rest in the hands of the Southern white people today. If we submit to this unconstitutional, judge-made integration law, the malignant powers of atheism, communism and mongrelization will surely follow, not only in our Southland but throughout our nation. To falter would be tragic; to fail would be fatal. The white people of the South will again stand fast and preserve an unsullied race as our forefathers did eighty years ago. We will not be integrated, either suddenly or gradually.

"Our youth, then, of both races is our wealth and our proven defense against the sinister forces that would destroy our nation. We are certainly not ashamed of our traditions, our conservative beliefs, nor our segregated way of life.

"How Will The Citizens' Councils Roll Back the Dark Cloud of Integration?"

"By organizing the white Americans who have pride in their white race and forethought for their posterity, by mobilizing public opinion.

"We need every patriotic white Southerner, rich or poor, high or low, who is proud of being a white

American. It is indeed sickening to hear some of our brain-washed educated people whine, 'It's inevitable. There's nothing we can do. We have lost! Our Southland by every material line of reasoning should already be a land of mulattoes. Eighty years ago our unconquerable ancestors were beaten, in poverty and degradation, unable to vote and under the heel of negro occupation troops. All they had was their undying courage and faith that the Almighty helps those who help themselves. Are we less than they? We are the same blood; white blood that was kept pure for you for 6,000 years by white men.

"Either we will all stay white together or we will all be integrated community by community, county by county and state by state. Are you doing your part? There is nothing more important at this time."

The above two negatives, according to Mr. BACHER, were negatives he prepared for [redacted] of the Cadmus Bookstore, 1246 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W. These negatives are used according to BACHER for offset printing.

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On October 30, 1956, Mr. BACHER made available to SA HURLEY the following material, which material was left with BACHER on October 30, 1956, by an unknown male individual. This material consists of the following:

1. A poster in the form of a cartoon. This cartoon appears to be a medal with the inscription, "I aided integration", on it. The medallion attached to the ribbon, has five figures, one appears to be a caricature of a politician smoking a cigar, another, a white soldier holding a negro child, another, a man wearing a dunce cap. The soldier has one foot on the head of a woman lying in a prone position with a banner "majority ruled" draped across her. The bottom of the medallion has a wreath with the words, "Justice for All" on the banner.

2. Application blanks as follows:

- a. "Membership application Tennessee White Citizens' Councils, Roane County White Citizens' Councils, [redacted] Box 184, Oliver Spring, Tennessee."

b. "Membership application Tennessee
White Citizens' Councils, Campbell County
White Citizens' Councils, [REDACTED]
No. 1, Jellico, Tennessee."

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c. "Membership application Tennessee
White Citizens' Councils, Anderson County
White Citizens' Councils, CLYDE COOK, member-
ship chairman, Clinton, Route 1, Tennessee,
Telephone Clinton 958M4."

3. A series of addresses which have written above
them the following:

"Additional copies, 25 for \$1, 300 for
\$5, order form."

The addresses are as follows:

a. South Knoxville White Citizens' Council

JAMES R. DODRILL, chairman
Route 10, Ellis Road,
Knoxville, Tennessee

b. West Knoxville White Citizens' Council

KEITH BOSTIC, chairman
1612 Highland Avenue,
Knoxville, Tennessee

c. Roane County White Citizens' Council

W. J. PAYNE, chairman
Post Office Box 184
Oliver Springs, Tennessee

d. Campbell County White Citizens' Council

BANNER TODD, Chairman
Route No. 1,
Jellico, Tennessee

e. Charlottesville-Albermarle County White
Citizens' Council

GEORGE A. CASON, chairman
617 Rines Street,
Charlottesville, Virginia

f. Dante Community White Citizens' Council

JOSEPH M. DIEHL, chairman
Route No. 1, Callahan Road,
Knoxville, Tennessee

g. Anderson County White Citizens' Council

CLYDE COOK, membership chairman
Clinton, Route 1, Tennessee

h. Southeast White Citizens' Council
of Knoxville

1306 Border,
Knoxville, Tennessee

i. Prince Georges County White Citizens' Council

Box 244
Hyattsville, Maryland

j. Inskip Community White Citizens' Council

5318 Cedar Heights,
Knoxville 18, Tennessee

k. Seaboard White Citizens' Council

3204 M Street, N. W.,
Washington 7, D. C.

l. A two-page letter written under the caption
American Constitution Party of Iowa, 609 West 16th Street,
Davenport, Iowa.

This letter is captioned "The Tragic Betrayal
of JOHN KASPER." It is an open letter to "Maj. R. H.
WILLIAMS and all Nationalist leaders."

The letter is as follows:

WFO 100-33226

"609 West 16th St.,

Davenport, Ia.

"EDWARD R. FIELDS, State Chairman
WARD R. EVANS, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. DOLORES FIELDS, Secy.-Treas.

"THE TRAGIC BETRAYEL OF JOHN KASPER"

"OPEN LETTER TO Maj. R. H. WILLIAMS and all Nationalist Leaders.

"Stories, half truths and outright lies have been circulated by the A.D.L., cowardly politicians, and misled Nationalists. What is the truth, JOHN KASPER has been fighting communism since he was a teenager. He was a publisher of the first edition of MULLINS' work on the Federal Reserve five years ago. He has owned and operated a Nationalist bookshop for years. JOHN KASPER was a campaign manager for Admiral CROMMELIN during his recent try for the U.S. Senate. Early in September integration was ordered in Kentucky and the single Tennessee city of Clinton. The Federal Government hoped to use Clinton as a test case for integration of the deep South. If the White people surrendered here, all the South would fall.

"The people were un-organized until one JOHN KASPER arrived in town. KASPER had no money, ate only when taken in by local patriots. KASPER slept in his car, he had no funds for advertisements, but only went door to door talking with people urging them to resist and attend a meeting at the end of the week. At his meetings he had no flood lights, microphones, or any other equipment. He simply told the truth and urged the people to return the following night and bring their friends. Soon he had united the entire town. The awakened people fought with every legal means at hand. They boycotted the integrated school, picketed the school, and shouted defiance when Gov. CLEMENT sent tanks and troops to force integration down the throats of a rebellious citizenry. Gov. CLEMENT and the Mongrelizers lost the battle when they resorted to the use of troops. This proved to the entire nation that peaceful integration of the deep South will be impossible.

"This is the greatest victory we could possibly have won under the present circumstances. The rebellion initiated by KASPER spread to Texas and Kentucky where integration was stopped and reversed.

"JOHN KASPER is a modern PAUL REVERE who warned the people in the nick of time.

"Today, many conservative Nationalists are shocked by KASPER's methods. But, the average intellectual Nationalist has absolutely no appeal to the average country farmer and worker. White KASPER may seem crude to the intellectual conservative nationalist he speaks the only language the country people know and understand. He is able to arouse these people to action, and this is the greatest qualification and contribution to the Nationalist Movement.

"The following are statements made by KASPER which have brought criticism from certain conservative Nationalists. 'We want trouble wherever we can get it' and 'there will be a breakdown of law and order.' Now, since the Supreme Court's ruling, and subsequent enforcement by local Federal Courts, law and order stand on the side of Mongrelization, thus every loyal patriot favors the breakdown of this type of law and order. In other words, the only way to break such evil laws and authorities is by popular mass protests. In states where law and order favor integration we must have 'trouble' in order to arouse the people and temporarily stop such acts, and to cause permanent change legally and politically later. People are aroused to change evil by mass arisings and mass protests, not by intellectual writings and peaceful discussions around the conference table. Are the People of Poland and Hungary to be condemned because they are causing 'trouble' and trying to 'break-down' their government's so-called law and order?

"KASPER has been criticised for saying 'White men must be ready to die in this segregation fight.' Anyone who is not ready to give his all in this struggle for the preservation of the White Race, is no worthy of being called a Nationalist. I quote from the United States Constitution, 'When a long train of abuses and usurpations persuing invariably

the same object evinces a design to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such governments'. This is exactly the situation which existed in Clinton, Tennessee, and the state of Kentucky. The people had the right to act, in any way they saw fit, to protect their homes and families.

"This is the only type of language the enemy respects and understands. The left wing press for the first time, now admits that only bayonets will ever force the people to swallow integration. And, that would be Civil War---this our squeamish Federal Government dares not risk.

"Today, JOHN KASPER faces one year in prison for violating a tyrannical Federal judge's injunction against Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly, and Freedom of Press. He also will be tried on a phoney, trumped-up charge of sedition and riot, in Clinton on November 5th. The enemy feels that if they can break KASPER and sentence him to a long prison term, it will be an example of what will happen to every other citizen who attempts to arouse the White People to fight back.

"Lies have been spread by the A.D.L. against KASPER to the effect that he is a highly paid red agitator. This is intended to split our unity while this defenseless Patriot is railroaded.

"WHAT ARE THE FACTS? - I can personally report to you that KASPER is broke and doesn't have a dime to defend himself. Some misled Nationalists have been fooled by the tremendous smear campaign against KASPER, thus drying up his sources of support. This betrayal of a patriot who has risked his life, and years of imprisonment to awaken and lead our persecuted White citizenry, is now forced into the humiliating position of having to beg his friends for food.

"Gentlemen, we cannot, we must not, let this brave young patriot be sacrificed. Put yourself in his shoes, a Patriot, ostracized by his fellow Nationalists because he is too 'hot' to handle, because

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we don't want to be realistic enough to admit to ourselves that the situation could become so bad that such steps as KASPER took might have to be taken in our communities. Because, it is easier to sit in a comfortable, secure home by the fire place, surrounded by our families, than it is to struggle for the People in the streets, fighting and dying, that Freedom might live.

"Do you not have a social conscience? Does your anguished heart not cry out for justice for JOHN KASPER?

"I hereby announce the formation of the 'Justice for KASPER Committee'. I ask all Nationalists to let their followers know the truth in this case. I ask all Nationalists to send every penny that can be raised for KASPER's Defense to his attorney, J. BENJAMIN SIMMONS, 901 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. SIMMONS has served without pay in KASPER's defense. At this moment there is no money for court costs, appeal bond, transcripts, etc. Please give this case all your efforts. I ask all who receive this letter to contact me. I want every Patriot to stand up and be counted in this case.

"For a Free White America,

"October 30, 1956"

Attached to the negative of this letter is a handwritten signature of EDWARD R. FIELDS, 609 West 16th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant T-3, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on October 25, 1956, that FRED HOCKETT had applied to the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., for a pistol permit on October 20, 1956. T-3 stated HOCKETT's new address was 3411 Richmond Highway, Fairfax, Virginia. According to T-3, HOCKETT indicated to the Police Department that he wanted to purchase a P-38 pistol from Dixie Pawnbrokers, 1100 H Street, N. E. Informant ascertained that the MPD referred HOCKETT to Virginia authorities.

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Informant ascertained that the MPD was going to turn down HOCKETT's request in Washington, D. C.

HOCKETT has previously been identified as a leader in the White Citizens' Councils movement in Washington, D. C., by T-1.

On November 23, 1956, it was observed that the Cadmus Bookstore at 1246 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., has been closed and the premises have been vacated.

On November 23, 1956, it was observed that a bookstore occupying the premises at 3231 P Street, N. W., bears the name "Pivot Book Shop". A notice on the door from the telephone company was addressed to

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ENCLOSURES: TO OMAHA:

On copy of a photograph of the open letter to Maj. R. H. WILLIAMS under the letterhead of the American Constitution Party of Iowa.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

The list of names set forth on the side of the letter being enclosed to Omaha, showing the party electors of the American Constitution Party of Iowa, will not be set forth in this report, inasmuch as it is not believed that they have any contact with the White Citizens' Councils of D. C.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity Or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1: <div data-bbox="58 906 275 978" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 141px; height: 36px;"></div>	Speech in Jacksonville 10/13/56	10/13/56	JAMES DOWNING (Oral)	This report
"	KASPER's return to W.D.C. 10/14/56	10/15/56	"	" "
"	KASPER leaving W.D.C. 10/30/56	11/1/56	"	" "
"	No activity W.D.C. area	11/21/56	"	" "
"	Characterization of FRED HOCKETT			
T-2: Mail cover 3204 M St., N. W. 10/25 to 11/25/56	All information this report		RICHARD B. LAVIN	" "
T-3: <div data-bbox="63 1640 320 1797" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 167px; height: 79px;"></div> (Requested)	Info re HOCKETT	10/25/56	J. LEWIS KELLY (Oral)	" "

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WFO 100-33226

Careful consideration has been give to each source concealed and T Symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the source must be concealed.

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, KNOXVILLE, BIRMINGHAM, MOBILE, RICHMOND, LOUISVILLE:
(INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to those offices inasmuch as this report contains information pertaining to activities in their territories.

OMAHA DIVISION:

AT DAVENPORT, IOWA:

1. Will furnish to WFO characterization of the American Constitution Party of Iowa.
2. Will furnish WFO with any details concerning the activities of this organization on behalf of JOHN KASPER.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Will continue to follow the activities of White Citizens' Councils through informant coverage.
2. Will attempt to develop new sources of information concerning the White Citizens' Councils.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA RICHARD B. LAVIN dated 9/28/56, at Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

January 15, 1957

SAC, NORFOLK (105-292)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka
IS-X

b6
b7C
b7D

Rerep SA CHARLES F. HEINER, 12/10/56, Richmond
Rebulet to Atlanta, 12/13/56, captioned Citizens' Councils,
IS-X.

[redacted] USN, AK/1, 500 [redacted]
[redacted] Virginia Beach, Va., and attached to Naval Air
Station, Oceana, Va., telephonically contacted this
office on 1/11/57 to advise that [redacted]
[redacted] is "mixed up" in the White Citizens'
Councils which were causing trouble in Clinton, Tenn.

[redacted] advised that he and his wife had two children
who actually belong to [redacted] and that she on occasion
visits them. He advised he did not wish to become
affiliated with this organization and would rather she
not visit him. He also stated that [redacted] had been
living with JOHN KASPER, a leader of the "White Citizens'
Councils" and he advised that [redacted] keeps
considerable literature pertaining to the organization
in her car. He stated that she distributes this literature
through her book shop, Pivot Book Store, 3231 P St.,
N.W., Washington, D. C. He advised that this store is
owned by her, but that it was obtained by her from KASPER.

On 1/12/57, [redacted] again telephonically contacted this
office and advised he desired some assistance from the
FBI in preventing [redacted] from visiting his
home.

[redacted] was tactfully advised that the FBI was in no
position to prevent [redacted] from visiting either him
or her children. He stated he would advise this office
if she became engaged in any organizational work in this
area and stated if he obtained any of her literature,
he would furnish it to this Division.

In view of the information set forth in relet 12/13/56,
[redacted] is not being contacted, however, any information
he desires to furnish will be accepted and furnished
interested offices.

2-Bureau (100-423395) REGISTERED MAIL
①-Knoxville (Info) REGISTERED MAIL
1-WFO (100-33226) Info REGISTERED MAIL
1-Norfolk (105-292)
RWE:rwe
(5)

105-175-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 18 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Shirley

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Knoxville
FROM : SAC, Memphis (105-new)
SUBJECT: JOHN KASPER
SM - X

DATE: January 15, 1957

The following information was furnished to SA FRANCIS W. NORWOOD on January 2, 1957 by [redacted] Panel Source, [redacted] Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, Nashville, Tennessee. If used in any report or communication outside the Bureau, the source should be carried under confidential symbol and evaluated as having furnished reliable information in the past.

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The informant advised that [redacted] Vice President for the TFCG, had recently received a typed copy of an unsigned report by someone who had apparently conducted considerable investigation in New York City concerning JOHN KASPER. This was made subsequent to KASPER's appearance at Clinton, Tennessee and apparently subsequent to his appearance in U. S. District Court in Knoxville, Tennessee.

This report alleged that KASPER had operated a book shop in New York City called the "Make-it-new Book Shop," and that it appeared he was an associate of or worker in the Anti-Nazi League allegedly headed by one Dr. JAMES SHELDON. The report claimed that the Anti-Nazi League was formed while HITLER was in power in Germany, and that after World War II continued to operate, oftentimes finding persons to be Nazi or Fascist to suit its own purposes. The group worked with some Communists and with some Jewish groups, according to the report, and one of the methods allegedly used by the Anti-Nazi League was to set up a dummy or front organization which claimed to be Fascist or Right Wing. This organization would then make contact with a legitimate right wing organization and work with this organization until they became associated in the minds of the public. The dummy organization would then become violently Fascist in its writings and speeches by its members in such a manner as to discredit itself and also the legitimate organization,

2- Knoxville RM
1- New York (info) RM
1- Memphis [redacted]
1- Memphis (105-new)
FWN:FJ
(5)

b7D

ice in 105-167

105-175-17

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 18 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Shirley

Me#105-new

Letter to Knoxville

Re: JOHN KASPER
SM - X

1-15-57

making both of them to appear violently reactionary and destroying their reputation with the public.

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b7C
b7D

The report stated such a group was the National Renaissance Party, and the report stated that persons supposedly active in the National Renaissance Party were frequently observed in KASPER's book shop, and that they apparently were very friendly with him and moved about his shop with familiarity.

In the report it was alleged that one [] described as a former Special Agent of the FBI, had called at the Make-it-new Book Shop in New York and talked with a Negro woman named []. She was referred to as [] by others in the shop. She was believed to be a partner in the business. The report stated that [] was willing to sign an affidavit to this effect but had not been advised that the information was being furnished to the Citizens Councils. The report also stated that one [] had talked to KASPER at the book shop, and that KASPER had admitted to [] that he, KASPER, had at one time attended a Communist summer camp.

The report claimed it had been proven that the instant JOHN KASPER was not the son of a former JOHN KASPER (now deceased) who was known to have been a Communist. Part of this information was supposed to have come from the files of the New Jersey State Police.

Enclosed with the report, according to the informant, was a typed copy of an article which supposedly appeared in the Amsterdam News on Saturday, September 29, 1956. In this article it was alleged that JOHN KASPER was a former associate of Negroes in New York City, having several amorous affairs with Negroes, and supposedly having had an affair with a Negro woman school teacher from New York. In the article [] a choreographer, residing at [] New York City, was quoted as telling of wild parties that KASPER had attended with Negroes, and also information of a similar nature was attributed to one [] operator of an art studio at [] New York City.

Me#105-new

Letter to Knoxville

Re: JOHN KASPER
SM - X

1-15-57

The informant stated this information had been sent to [] in an envelope postmarked at Montgomery, Alabama and bearing the return address "Citizens Council's of Alabama, 3929 Atlanta Highway, Montgomery, Alabama." The date on the postmark could not be read by the informant.

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There was nothing else in the envelope and the informant did not know whether [] had asked for the material and knew the writer of the report, or whether it had been sent to him without his knowledge.

The informant did know that the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government is having trouble with KASPER in connection with the defense of persons arrested in Clinton, Tennessee for contempt of United States District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee. The TFCG, at the request of the defendants, has undertaken to supply them with legal counsel. KASPER and his attorney are trying to get in on the case even though they have both been told by the TFCG that they are not wanted.

Informant stated that immediately after the arrest of the defendants some of the relatives did call KASPER and ask for help; however, after the TFCG was asked to supply legal counsel, the defendants wrote to KASPER and advised him they did not need him nor did they desire his assistance.

The informant stated that KASPER and his attorney insisted that they are going to help in the defense in U. S. District Court in spite of their being told they are not wanted. Informant did not know whether [] plans to use the material from the report to keep KASPER out of the case or not.

Since the Memphis Division does not have available sufficient information concerning KASPER to determine the value of this information, it is furnished to the Knoxville and New York Divisions for whatever action they might deem advisable. The informant, it should be noted, cannot evaluate the reliability of the information contained in the report or the news article since the source of this information is unknown to the informant. RUC.

February 26, 1957

AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI

~~DADA COUNTY PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION~~

IS - X

(Bufile 105-42604)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka
Seaboard Citizens Councils

IS - X

(Bufile 100-423395)

COMMUNIST - NAACP

IS - C

(Bufile 61-3176)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;

VICTIM;

VICTIM

EXTORTION

(Bufile 9-31581)

ReButel, 2/18/57, entitled "Dade County Property
Owners and Improvement Association; DAVID HAWTHORNE;
[redacted] et al - VICTIMS, CR," requesting three copies of
any newspaper articles appearing in the local press be furnished
the Bureau so they may be transmitted to the Department.

Six copies of seven recent articles which have appeared
in the local press are forwarded to the Bureau, one for each of
its above-captioned files and two extras for transmittal to the
Department.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 42)(AM)
 - ① - Knoxville (Encls. 7)(AM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (Encls. 7)(AM)
 - 4 - Miami
 - 9-1140 (LEGREE)
 - 100-6499 (NAACP)
 - 100-13684 (DCPOA)
 - 100-13407 (CC)
- rec'd*

HRA:mjs
(10)

105-175-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 26 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Shubin

MM 9-1140; 100-6499; 100-13684; 100-13407

One copy of each clipping is also forwarded to the WFO, which is origin in the case concerning the Seaboard Citizens Councils and JOHN KASPER, who are mentioned in several of the articles.

One copy of each clipping is forwarded to Knoxville, inasmuch as FRED B. ROCKETT, reportedly connected with the Seaboard Citizens Councils, Clinton, Tennessee, is mentioned in several of the articles.

As background, for the information of WFO and Knoxville, [redacted] colored entertainer, purchased property 1/10/57, at [redacted] Miami, and moved in 1/11/57. This area is occupied primarily by white residents. [redacted] claims a local realtor, [redacted], assured him the property was for sale to colored people and that the area was to be occupied by colored families. On 1/12/57, [redacted] received a card in an envelope, postmarked Miami, 1/10/57. The card bore a stamp of the "Dade County Property Owners Association." Printed thereon in red were the words "Nigger - don't move in this neighborhood. KKK." On 1/13/57, a group of white people stood around and stared at [redacted] property. On 1/15/57, a white woman, name unknown, gave to [redacted] a typewritten card concerning a meeting to be held at [redacted] Miami, concerning the property being occupied by him. The car which this woman was driving is registered to [redacted] Miami, who in the past has been reported to be a member of the CP and NAACP. The Miami Daily News of 1/16/57 reported that a meeting attended by more than 200 persons was held a few doors from [redacted] residence to protest about colored people moving into that area. The principal speaker was DAVID HAWTHORNE, who suggested that legal action be brought against the realtor who sold the house. The Dade County Property Owners Association has been in existence since 1951, for the purpose of opposing Negro admission to certain areas and integration. DAVID HAWTHORNE is President. On 1/16/57, a group of white men approached the [redacted] residence at 8:00 p.m. [redacted], armed with a revolver, ordered them from the premises.

MI 9-1140; 100-6499; 100-13684; 100-13407

b6
b7C

The group reappeared on the street but did not physically molest [redacted]. The Miami PD is aware of this situation and instructed the victim to notify them should any further incidents occur. More recently, FRED B. HOCKETT, organizer, Seaboard Citizens Councils, has injected himself into this situation. On 2/23/57, HOCKETT, HAMPTON E. SHAVER, and two other men were arrested by the Miami PD as they attempted to plant a cross to be burned in front of [redacted] home.

With respect to HAMPTON E. SHAVER, 425 N. E. 63rd Street, it is noted he has called at the Miami Office on 2/7/57, 2/12/57, and 2/25/57, to voluntarily furnish information concerning the activities of DAVID HAWTHORNE and the Dade County Property Owners Association. SHAVER stated his purpose is to "nose into things generally" with the hope of finding out who made a threat to bomb him two years ago during the course of a telephone strike which was then in effect. He mentioned, also, that he had been sent to the Miami Office on 2/7/57 by G. E. GRAVES, an attorney for the NAACP, to furnish information concerning HAWTHORNE and his association. It is noted SHAVER is one of those arrested 2/23/57 along with FRED B. HOCKETT. SHAVER called at the Miami Office on 2/25/57 and stated it was he who had furnished the information to the police concerning the contemplated cross burning on the property of [redacted].

No active investigation being conducted by Miami re activities of above organizations. This is furnished for the Bureau's information.

WEEKS

SAC, Washington Field

July 10, 1957

Director, FBI (100-423395)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, also
known as Seaboard White Citizens'
Councils

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

By memorandum dated July 5, 1957, the Department advised that information regarding the activities of the captioned organization and Frederick John Kasper in opposing integration and the activities of Kasper in connection with the desegregation of the public schools in Clinton, Tennessee, has been studied in the light of the internal security statutes generally and the seditious conspiracy statute (18 U.S.C. 2384) in particular. It has been concluded that such activities are not violative of the latter statute.

The Department requested, however, that it be furnished any further information which may come to the Bureau's attention concerning the captioned organization and Kasper.

In accordance with the Department's request any pertinent information received relative to the activities of the White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia, also known as Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, and John Kasper should be furnished the Bureau promptly in form suitable for dissemination. Washington Field Office is origin and should be furnished a copy of all communications. Conduct no investigation concerning the organization or Kasper without prior Bureau authority.

2 - Baltimore
Birmingham
Knoxville
Louisville
Miami

2 - Mobile
New York
Norfolk
Philadelphia
Richmond

105-175-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 12 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

JULY 25, 1957

AIR-TEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-275)

JOHN KASPER
IS - X

Articles appearing in both newspapers in Nashville, Tenn., quote JOHN KASPER as stating that he is coming to Nashville to organize segregationists and that he is to be in Nashville on August 3 or 4 for a rally to be held in cooperation with the Ku Klux Klan.

Discreet pretext telephone calls to residences of known Klansmen in Nashville in connection with investigation of Klan groups resulted in information that Klansmen in Nashville are opposed to KASPER and want no association with him because of alleged association with Negroes in New York.

The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government has stated to the press that they "want no part of KASPER."

No investigation or inquiry concerning KASPER will be made in Nashville UACB.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (105-275)

FWN:mjh
(5)

Airtel.....
Teletype.....
A. M.....
A. M. S. D.....
Spec. Del.....
Reg. Mail.....
Registered.....

105-175-28

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>REV</i>	FILED.....
JUL 27 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

[Signature]

Clinton Man Plants Cross Here, Jailed

Police Nab 4 at Negro Residence

Act Is Followup Of Picketing

By JOHN MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

Four men, one an official of a White Citizens Council at Clinton, Tenn., were arrested late Saturday as they attempted to erect a kerosene-soaked seven-foot cross at the home of a Negro who moved into a white district in Northwest Miami.

One of the men, Fred B. Hockett, 51, admitted to police he was an official of the Seaboard White Citizen's Council at Clinton and that he'd taken an active part in recent race troubles there.

The arrest of the four came after daylong picketing in front of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Legree, 1455 NW 55th St. The Legrees are Negroes.

Whites in the neighborhood — four blocks from the Negro district — carried placards urging the Negro family to move.

Assistant Police Chief J. A. Youell, anticipating a flare-up in the troubled neighborhood, led a squad of six men who hid near the Legree home.

At 10:40 p.m. the four men, led by Hockett, approached the lawn, carrying a white cross. They dug a hole in the lawn and were placing the cross when Youell and his men moved in.

Taken to headquarters, the others were identified as Frank L. Foster Jr., 29, of 2701 SW 80th Ave.; James N. McSweeney, 45, of 2725 SW 80th Ave., and Hampton E. Shaver, 47, of 425 NE 63rd St.

Youell, who said all four men will be held for investigation of trespassing, quoted Hockett as saying he was a member of the executive council of the Seaboard White Citizen's Council and as being "active in race troubles throughout the nation."

Miami Herald

February 24, 1957

"We can do without his kind of people down here," Chief Youell said of Hockett, who gave his address as a trailer park at 12600 Biscayne Blvd.

Earlier in the day a Herald photographer took a picture of a woman picket at the Legree home who identified herself as Hockett's wife.

There were reports from police headquarters that Hockett was "a right-hand man" of Frederick John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., executive secretary of the SWCC and the person instrumental in fanning the racial fires in the Clinton episode.

Kasper was twice acquitted of charges of inciting to riot in the Clinton troubles, but has been sentenced to a year in prison for criminal contempt. He is now free under \$10,000 bond pending outcome of his appeal.

Hockett told police he was a carpenter.

Foster is an aircraft mechanic at Pan American Airways. McSweeney is an employee of the Empire Plumbing Co. Shaver said he was an unemployed baker.

"I'm holding them on a technical charge of trespassing but will check with the states attorney's office Monday to see if there is any ordinance against planting crosses," Youell said.

Shaver, the baker, was much in the news in 1943 when then Chief of Police H. Leslie Quigg "cured" him of a nine-year lapse of memory, during which time he was supposed to have had amnesia. Quigg is an amateur hypnotist.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, he told police he was struck on the head in a fight with a fellow bakery employee in 1943.

He was before juvenile authorities in Columbus in 1942 for improper support of two daughters.

There had been unrest and much commotion all Saturday at the Legree's seemingly deserted home. Pickets carrying signs reading, "Out With All Left Wingers," and "We Want to keep this Neighborhood White," paraded most of the day.

Two of the picket's identified themselves but would not give their addresses. One was Mrs. Hockett; the other Mrs. W. B. Campbell.

Assisting Youell in the arrests were Sgt. Robert Adair and Policemen H. J. Lake, M. D. Clark and H. J. Brady.

Integration Foe Starts Unit Here

**Kasper Lieutenant
Council Organizer**

By JOHN L. MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

A tattooed and wind-burned man who says he is a carpenter, but admittedly spends most of his time traveling the country for an anti-integration group, is in Miami.

He says he is here to help Miamians fight off integration.

He has begun by organizing a local chapter of his group, the Seaboard White Citizens Council, which has headquarters in Washington.

Since the group was organized, members and followers have picketed the home of a Negro living in a white north-west section.

They have tried to set off a burning cross on the Negro's lawn.

Waving their placards and shouting obscenities, they have chased cars carrying Negroes down the ordinarily peaceful street on the 1400 block of NW 55th Street.

Who is this man?

He is Fred B. Hockett, 51, living with his wife, two children, and their hound dog in a tiny trailer at 12600 Biscayne Blvd.

They moved in about two months ago, the trailer camp operator said, and were accepted "on probation because of the dog."

They live in an ancient green trailer, about 23 feet long. It doesn't have a bathroom or plumbing, so they must use the camp's facilities.

They are a very race-conscious family.

Hockett is on the board of directors of the Citizens Council and has held offices in other anti-integration groups, besides being a one-time member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. Hockett, a plain-looking woman, belongs to the same groups her husband does, and parades militantly with the pickets at the Negro home — currently the object of the group's displeasure.

Her son, Tobey, 13, a good-looking, likable boy, was helping his mother parade and picket Sunday.

That's not unusual for Tobey.

"He has made several anti-integration speeches," his father said proudly.

The Hocketts' 10-year-old daughter, a pretty blonde named Fredericka, does not participate in the family's fight for segregation. Hockett apparently feels she is too young.

Hockett, who claims his anti-integration efforts have cost him \$5,000, is a top lieutenant of John F. Kasper, executive secretary of the SWCC.

It was Kasper who did the lion's share of the work in fanning racial fires in Clinton, Tenn. recently.

Kasper, currently in Knoxville, Tenn., is expected here this month for a "big rally."

Hockett has in his possession, a letter addressed to Kasper. It is a progress report on what has been done to fight integration here.

Hockett, who faces unlawful assembly charges with three others in city court Tuesday for his attempt to burn a cross on the Negro's lawn, was asked if he intended to try again.

"Well, I wouldn't tell you that, would I?" he replied.

Then Hockett went about the business of planning a rally to protest against the Negro family living in a white neighborhood.

**Miami Herald
February 25, 1955**

Negro Target Of Fiery Cross Declares He'll Stick To Home

By DOM BONAFEDE
Miami News Staff Writer

A Miami Negro said today he doesn't intend to move from an all-White neighborhood despite efforts by an anti-integrationist group to plant a fiery cross on his front lawn.

"I intend to stay — unless the right authorities tell me I have to move," declared Frank Legree, of 1455 NW 55th St.

Legree, an entertainer, says he is not a member of the NAACP. He has, however, been supported by the Miami branch in his fight to retain his home.

Cross-Planters Seized

Last Saturday segregationists seeking to oust Legree and his family stepped up their campaign by picketing the residence. And late Saturday night four men were seized by police when they tried to erect a kerosene-soaked cross in front of the house.

The group was led by Fred B. Hockett, 51, an avid segregationist and onetime Ku Klux Klanner, who claims to be an associate of John F. Kasper, head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council which has been accused of inciting violence during the racial dispute in Clinton, Tenn.

Under Hockett's organization a Miami offshoot of the council was formed last week.

At that time Hockett advocated more radical measures to oust the Legree family than had been advocated by David Hawthorne, president of the Dade County Property Owners Association. Hawthorne urged protesting home owners in the NW 55th street section to remove Legree by legal and peaceful means.

Plans Were Known

Saturday's cross burning attempt was known to the NAACP, the sheriff's department, the Miami police and The Miami News several hours before the incident.

Released on \$500 bond each, they will be tried in City Court tomorrow.

Criminal Charge Possible

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said yesterday the four could also face a criminal charge under a state law which forbids action designed to prevent citizens from "enjoying any of their constitutional rights and privileges as Americans."

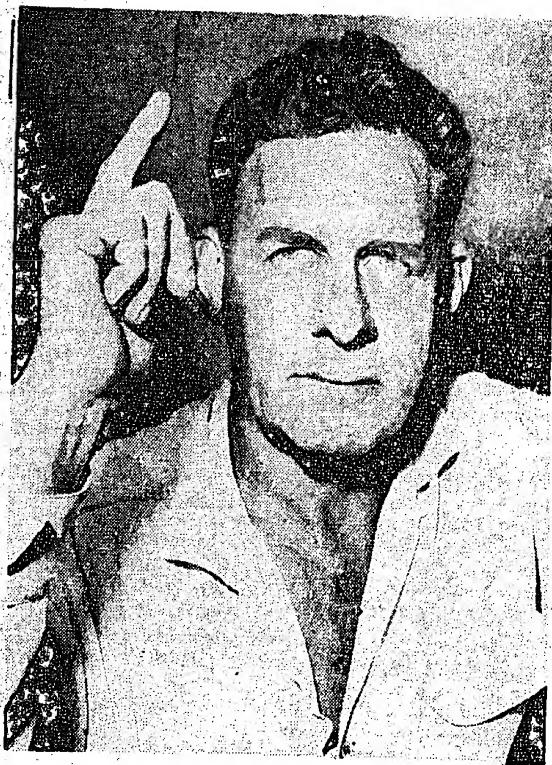
Hockett, undaunted by his arrest, returned to the Legree home Sunday with his wife and son, Tobey, 13, and resumed picketing the place. Police ordered them to leave but no arrests were made.

News' reporters and photographer were on the scene when the four were nabbed.

Arrested, besides Hockett, and charged with unlawful assembly and possible violation of the state law governing cross-burning were James N. McSwiney, 45, of 2725 SW 80th Ave.; Frank L. Foster, 29, of 2701 SW 80th Ave., and H. E. Shaver, 47, of 425 NE 63rd St.

Miami Daily News
February 25, 1957

Fiery Cross Held State Violation



—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Weaver
Anti-Integrationist Fred B. Hockett
... he erected a cross on a Negro's lawn

Foursome Face Trial In Miami

Police Disperse
Sunday Pickets

By ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writer

Florida's attorney general said Sunday that four men jailed for trying to fire a cross on a Dade Negro's lawn can be prosecuted on at least two criminal counts.

The men are free on \$500 bond each on a city charge of unlawful assembly. Trial date is Tuesday.

The four—led by an admitted organizer of an anti-integration group — were arrested by police Saturday night outside the home of a Negro who recently moved into a white northwest section.

Miami Herald
February 25, 1957

Their leader, Fred E. Hockett, 51, an organizer for the Seaboard White-Citizen's Council, with headquarters in Washington, was back at the scene of his arrest shortly after his release.

His wife and 13-year-old son, along with a number of teenage children, were dispersed by police from noisy picketing of the home of the Negro, Frank Legree, 1455 NW 55th St., Sunday afternoon, but none was arrested.

Police had arrested Hockett, a tattooed part-time carpenter from Missouri, and his three companions as they were erecting a kerosene-soaked cross in front of Legree's empty home.

State Attorney Richard Gerstein said Sunday, "We don't need any professional trouble-makers or agitators from out of the state to come here and try to run our affairs for us."

The state attorney general, Richard Ervin, pointed out in Tallahassee that they may also be prosecuted under a state law which reads:

"Any demonstration designed to scare any people, to prevent them from voting or to prevent them from enjoying any of their constitutional rights and privileges as Americans is a criminal offense under law."

Persons picketing the Legree home with placards, demanding that the Legrees move, could be charged under this state law.

Queried about the tense situation in the normally quiet neighborhood, Police Chief Walter E. Headley Jr. said:

"Why doesn't he move and stop all this trouble," in an apparent reference to Legree.

Dade Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly when informed that Hockett had returned to the scene of his arrest along with pickets, said:

"We'll check with Dick (Gerstein) first thing Monday (today), and if anyone is breaking any Florida laws, we'll move in on them."

"You can line me right up with Gerstein," Kelly said. "We don't need any importations from out of state to tell us how to handle our problems."

The state law under which Hockett and his henchmen can be charged provides a maximum sentence of 90 days in jail and not more than \$500 fine, or both.

The city charge to be heard Tuesday morning in Municipal Court provides a fine of not more than \$500 and 60 days in jail, or both.

The men arrested with Hockett are all Greater Miami-ians and, according to the organizer, "didn't realize fully what they were getting into . . . I'll take all the blame."

They are Frank L. Foster, 29, of 2701 SW 80th Ave.; James N. McSwain, 45, of 2725 S 80th Ave.; and Hampton E. Shaver, 47, of 425 NE 63rd St.

Police learned of the plan to erect a cross on Legree's home early Saturday when G. E. Graves, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, with an informer, visited Gerstein.

Gerstein passed the word to Miami police, and Assistant Police Chief James A. Youell and five uniformed men hid near the home until the men approached with the cross.

After the arrest, Youell said he would check with Gerstein about the possibility of further charges against the foursome.

"We don't need his (Hockett's) kind down here," Youell said.

100 Cases Stored Near City.
Awaiting Segregationist's Signal

Will Dynamite Set Off Racial War in Miami?



Fred B. Hockett
... awaits word



John Kasper
... decision his

Miami Herald
February 26, 1957

Copyright, 1957, by The Miami Herald

Somewhere outside the Miami city limits, 100 boxes of dynamite are hidden.

When a brooding convict from Washington, D. C. gives the signal, the explosive will be set off at the place he chooses.

The purpose: To prove that he and his followers mean business when it comes to preserving segregation.

Sound like Clinton, Tenn.?

The script is the same, and so is the main actor, but this time the setting is Miami.

The first step by outsiders to take charge of Miami segregation problems came Saturday night, with the attempted cross burning at the residence of a Negro who had moved into a white neighborhood.

But that was only the opening signal of a carefully planned campaign to follow, The Herald learned Monday.

The campaign director is fiery Frederick John Kasper,

the 27-year-old Washington, D. C. segregation leader who waved the biggest fan on the racial fires in Clinton.

Kasper is the convict with a one-year prison term hanging over him for criminal contempt in the Clinton case. But he is free on \$10,000 bond.

Serving as Kasper's henchman in Miami is Fred B. Hockett, 51, the man who willingly accepts the blame—or credit as he calls it—for the attempted cross burning Saturday night.

The plan of Kasper and Hockett to make Miami a prime battleground on the segregation front was unveiled for The Herald Monday by one of 18 men who attended a Hockett strategy conference last Friday night.

For obvious reasons, the man who outlined the plans asked not to be identified.

In a nutshell, the Hockett-Kasper approach is this, as Hockett has outlined it to his followers:

"Miami segregation leaders aren't tough enough.

They don't want to use violence. We won't stop at nothing."

That was Hockett's battle cry when he planned the cross burning.

In more detail, here is the overall Kasper-Hockett strategy:

Kasper designated Hockett to come to Miami two months ago and "move in" on the local segregation situation.

Within a matter of weeks, Hockett made good on his assignment.

By last Friday night, when he held the second meeting of his local chapter of the SWCC, Hockett had recruited nine dues-paying Miamians into that organization. Each paid the \$3 annual dues.

In addition, nine other interested non-members sat in on the Friday night session at which the cross burning plans were laid.

Those 18 persons represent the total following for

Continued from Page 1

and peaceful means to try to get Negro Frank Legree to move from his new home in the white section at 1458 NW 55th St.

"Get in there and pick out a few rabid boys and then bring them into our own outfit," Hockett was told.

The Hockett-Kasper outfit is the Seaboard White Citizens Council.

Within a matter of weeks, Hockett made good on his assignment.

By last Friday night, when he held the second meeting of his local chapter of the SWCC, Hockett had recruited nine dues-paying Miamians into that organization. Each paid the \$3 annual dues.

In addition, nine other interested non-members sat in on the Friday night session at which the cross burning plans were laid.

Those 18 persons represent the total following for Kasper and Hockett in Miami at this time. But most of them are strong supporters of the approach the two out-of-staters plan to use.

"A little fire and some dynamite will show these we mean business," Hockett has told the group.

The fire, or the attempt at it, came Saturday night. The dynamite is scheduled next.

Hockett, out on bond awaiting trial in city court today, denied Monday night there are any plans to use dynamite. His boss Kasper, reportedly back in Washington, could not be reached. The telephone at the Washington SWCC headquarters went unanswered.

Kasper will be "sneaked" into Miami sometime within the next two weeks, the talkative member of the local SWCC said.

"John (Kasper) is gonna decide the right place and the right time to let go with the big blast," his eager follower said.

Meanwhile, the 100 boxes of dynamite are kept hidden outside Miami.

Just like they were in Clinton.

* * *

* * *

Rally Adds to Hockett Fund

Negro Householder Receives Bomb Threat

By JAMES BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

A bomb threat against Negro Frank Legree and an open-air meeting to solicit funds for would-be cross burner Fred B. Hockett highlighted Monday's action by anti-integrationists in Miami.

Legree, who recently moved into a white neighborhood with his family, was told in an anonymous telephone call that his house would "blow up or burn" if he turned electricity on in the home.

Police searched the house and probed its electrical connections Monday evening, but found no evidence of a bomb.

Hockett addressed a meeting of some 50 persons Monday night on the lawn of the W. H. Roper home, 1501 NW 55th St., just a half block from Legree's house at 1435 NW 55th St.

Hockett, a spokesman for the Seaboard White Citizens Council, told the audience the attempt by him and three friends to burn a cross on Legree's yard Saturday night "was not an act of violence."

"I had to get arrested," he said, "to get the situation to the attention of all Miamians."

Hockett introduced two of his three accomplices in the act, James N. McSweeney and Frank L. Foster, who, he told the crowd, "are real heroes, like Jeff Davis."

A woman in the audience asked, "What are we going to do to get these boys off the hook?" and another suggested an immediate collection. Approximately \$33 was raised, which was added to \$100 collected in the neighborhood previously and given to Hockett.

Hockett said he himself was going to swear out warrants against the drivers of five or seven cars who he said hurled obscenities at his pickets Sunday.

"We're also making an in-

vestigation," he said, "of the people who sold the house to (Legree), and we'll have a report for you later on that."

Hockett asked all his "neighbors" to return to the Roper home for a meeting next Friday night and bring their friends, "because we want this to be the biggest SWCC chapter in the United States."

"Nothing will ever come of the charges," Hockett told the audience after the collection. He referred to the "unlawful assembly" charges which were placed against him, Foster, McSweeney and Hampton E. Shaver.

"We're set up to be a political football," Hockett said.

Hockett told the crowd, when the collection was being made, "If you don't have the cash with you tonight, you can commit yourself," and pushed a sheet of paper forward for non-contributors to sign.

Picket lines set up recently in front of Legree's home will continue to function, Hockett said. New signs are being prepared, he added, along the lines of "We're Not Here to Frighten Anyone."

The SWCC organizer said "that could take care of State Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin's opinion that picketing and cross-burnings might be construed as a demonstration designed to scare people and keep them from enjoying their constitutional rights."

Miami Herald

February 26, 1957

Four Face Trial This Morning In Cross Burning

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

Four men — one of them a professional organizer for an anti-integration group — are scheduled for trial in City Court this morning on a charge of unlawful assembly for trying to plant a kerosene-soaked cross on the lawn of a Negro family here.

But their attorney, J. T. Gordon, is expected to ask for a postponement.

Patrick Brady, assistant city attorney assigned to prosecute the case, said Gordon told him he would seek a continuance when the case is called for trial.

Brady conferred Monday with Richard Gerstein, state attorney, on whether to proceed with prosecution under the city charges or to step aside while Gerstein files state charges.

Brady said Gerstein suggested that he go ahead with the city charges and that he (Gerstein) would decide later about the state charges.

State Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin has said the men could be prosecuted under a state law prohibiting "any demonstration designed to scare any people . . . to prevent them from enjoying any of their constitutional rights and privileges . . . Americans."

There is only a 30 day difference between penalties under the city and state laws. Conviction under the city ordinance carries a maximum penalty of 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine; conviction under the state law has a maximum of 90 days in jail and a \$500 fine.

Leader of the four men scheduled for trial is Fred B. Hockett, 51-year-old organizer for the militant Seaboard White Citizens Council.

Arrested with him on the same charges were Frank L. Foster, 29, of 2701 SW 80th Ave.; James N. McSwiney, 45, of 2725 S. 80th Ave., and Hampton E. Shaver, 47, of 425 NE 63rd St.

They were picked up while they were erecting a wooden cross on the front lawn at the home of Frank Legree, 1455 NW 55th St., Saturday night.

The Legree home has been the scene of noisy picketing led by Hockett. Prior to that, a

series of neighborhood meetings had been held to protest the Legree family's moving into a white area.

Assistant Police Chief J. A. Youell said Monday that although patrol cars in the area are keeping a close watch on the Legree home during regular tours, no special detail has been assigned to guard it.

Despite the disturbances, Legree has said he intends to remain in his house unless told to move by the "right authorities."

Hockett has said that the head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, Frederick John Kasper, is due in Miami soon. The Herald has learned that Hockett has told his followers Kasper will give the word on when to set off a dynamite explosion as the next step in the anti-integrationist campaign.

Since coming here two months ago, Hockett has organized a local chapter of the Seaboard Council. Herald information shows that so far he has received little support.

Miami Herald

February 26, 1957

Florida Turns Back . . .

. . . Nobody Loves Him!

Kasper Says Negro Girl Taught Him Shango; May Become Monk

Testifying before a Florida legislative committee, John Kasper, segregationist whose activities have brought headlines to Clinton, admitted reluctantly he had danced with Negro girls at mixed parties in New York.

After hedging and sparring over the question, Kasper finally admitted his friendship with Florette Henry, a Negro girl employed in his bookshop, and said "She showed me how to do the shango." He added that the shango was a West Indies dance.

Kasper said his friendship with the girl had continued over the years, and that he once took her to Washington by train for a visit with him to see Ezra Pound, the insane poet.

And, he added, he sent her a Christmas card from Clinton last December, and he still thinks "she is a fine girl."

Kasper, 27, who has been identified with the origin of much of the disturbance in Clinton over integration of the high school, was called before the Florida committee to answer questions about his Florida activities. The committee is investigating activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and white supremacist groups.

Mark Hawes, committee counsel, asked Kasper: "Did you have

social contact with Negroes?"

"Yes, sir," Kasper answered. "But I have never had a Negro girl friend as the papers say."

"Did you ever take a colored girl to a dance? Remember, you're under oath."

"I don't remember," Kasper said.

"Did you ever attend a dance where white men danced with colored girls and colored men with white girls?" Hawes asked.

"Yes."

"Did you ever dance with colored girls?"

"Not necessarily."

"Did you or didn't you?"

Hawes persisted.

"I may have."

"Did you do it?"

"I probably have once or twice."

Chairman Henry Land of the committee demanded that Kasper answer yes or no, or refuse to answer.

Hawes then repeated the question and Kasper answered: "Yes, I have."

He then related his learning to do the shango.

Fred P. Hockett, part-time carpenter and associate of Kasper in organizing the Seaboard White Citizens Council in Washington, said he would have no further association with Kasper. He added that Kasper had misrepresented "certain things" to him.

Kasper, when informed of Hockett's decision, said his former follower was "probably a little nervous" and declared "that's his privilege."

He added: "He certainly should have known about my background because plenty of publicity has been given to it. I don't think this hurts us at all. I believe the essential job to be done is to make the North states rights conscious and the South nationalistic in its outlook."

Hockett was convicted recently along with three other men of attempting to burn a cross in front of a Miami Negro's home.

Only last Friday in Miami, Hockett praised Kasper as "the greatest orator in the US in the last 20 years" as the segregationist spoke at a rally in the resort city.

Revelations by Kasper of his friendship with Negroes before the Florida legislative committee have brought about a withdrawal of support of former friends of the segregationist. A previously scheduled speaking engagement for Kasper at Tallahassee for Saturday has been abandoned by its sponsor, the Ku Klux Klan.

Homér Barrs of Tallahassee, executive secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of (Continued on Page 4, Sec. 1)

105-175-22

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NOV 10 1954

NEW YORK

Kasper Says He Has Danced With Colored

(Continued from Page 1, Sec. 1) Florida, said Kasper had "done a disservice to legitimate segregation organizations."

Kasper "ought to get out of Florida," Barrs said after listening to some of Kasper's testimony.

And in Alabama another former associate, Asa E. (Ace) Carter, head of the North Alabama White Citizens Councils, also denounced Kasper. In Birmingham Carter said he believes Kasper's admissions will end his influence in the South.

Kasper, apparently undisturbed, said he didn't know what he would do or whether he would remain in Florida. He added: "I do not go where I'm not wanted."

A new and confusing twist to Kasper's future plans was injected later when Bill Hendrix of Clearwater, an official of the KKK, when asked if he knew what Kasper planned to do, replied:

"I think he's going to one of those monk schools and become a monk."

In winding up his testimony before the committee, Kasper

said nobody in Clinton had invited him there. He said he went there on the suggestion of a man named Edward Johnson, whom he identified as a charter member of the Seaboard White Citizens Council.

Already under a one-year sentence for his activities in Clinton, a second warrant has been issued by the Eastern Tennessee Division of U. S. Circuit Court in Knoxville charging Kasper with a further contempt of court violation. The second charge concerns inducing white students in Clinton High School to intimidate Negro students in an effort to get them ejected from the school.

—o—

Florida Probers Subpena Kasper

By Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 9 — The chairman of the legislative investigating committee said today segregationist John Kasper had been subpoenaed to appear before the committee here at 10 a.m. Monday to answer

The Knoxville News-Sentinel Sunday, March 10, 1957 Page A-17

questions about his Florida activities, per, 27-year-old executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, and council member Joe Siddons following a rally in Miami last night at which

"We are going to try to find out who is backing him," said Rep. Henry Land of Orange County. Kasper spoke.

Subpenas were served on Kas-

155-1115-21

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MAR 11 1957	
FBI — KNOXVILLE	

Shirley 15

Florida Official Quizzes Kasper

Segregationist Talks
at Rally Tonight

By Associated Press

MIAMI, March 8—John Kasper, leader of the White Citizens' Council movement to preserve segregation, was called into State Attorney Richard Gerstein's office under subpoena yesterday for questioning "concerning his activities in Florida."

Fred Hockett, Citizens' Council organizer for the Miami area, accompanied Kasper, although he had not been summoned.

The state attorney said the men "denied any plans for violence in this area and claim they have no interest in violence."

Hockett was found guilty along with three others in city court Wednesday of unlawful assembly and intimidation in connection with an attempt to burn a cross on the lawn of a Negro living in a white neighborhood.

Kasper was subpoenaed on the eve of his scheduled address before a Citizens' Council rally to be held in downtown Miami tonight. He announced the talk will deal with his plans for organizing a Florida White Youth Council.

Gerstein said Kasper and Hockett "will be carefully watched as will their meeting."

hx

News
Sentinel
3/8/57

105-175-00

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Kasper Plans Speech At Clinton

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 7 (A) — Segregationist John Kasper will discuss his anti-integration activities in Clinton, Tenn., at a rally to be held here Saturday night, March 16.

The announcement was made from Dunedin today by Bill Hendrix, Imperial Officer of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which sponsored Kasper's first speaking appearance in Chiefland last Saturday night.

Hendrix also announced that Kasper would speak Saturday night in a field three miles south of Inverness on US 41.

Kasper, top man in the Seaboard White Citizens Council, is now in Miami.

Kasper Subpoenaed For Florida Quiz

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (A) — State Atty. Richard Gerstein today subpoenaed John Kasper, White Citizens' Council leader from Washington, "to question him concerning his activities in Florida."

Kx
News
Sentinel
3/8/57

105-175-19

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MAR 9 - 1957	
FBI — KNOXVILLE	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Atlanta

DATE: April 2, 1957

FROM: *JWH* Director, FBI (105-34237)SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet dated December 13, 1956.

At the time the field was instructed to discontinue inquiries concerning citizens councils the Department was requested to advise whether or not additional inquiries should be conducted relative to the White Citizens' Councils of District of Columbia, also known as Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, inasmuch as the Department had previously requested that inquiries concerning that organization be made.

The Department has now advised that no further investigation of the Seaboard White Citizens' Councils or similar organizations should be conducted with a view toward having such organizations listed under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

It was requested, however, that the Department be advised of all information which comes to the attention of the Bureau concerning such activities of these organizations as may involve possible deprivations of Constitutional rights.

2 - Baltimore
Birmingham
Charlotte
Dallas
Detroit
Houston
Kansas City
Knoxville
Los Angeles
Little Rock
Louisville
Memphis

2 - Miami
Mobile
Newark
New Orleans
Norfolk
Oklahoma City
Richmond
St. Louis
San Antonio
San Francisco
Savannah
Washington Field

*1 cc in 105-176**105-175-23**dy*
Be

SAC, Atlanta

Re: Citizens Councils
105-34237

Upon receipt information concerning such activities will be reviewed by the Department for the purpose of determining whether violations of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 241 or 242 (Civil Rights) are involved.

With regard to the above, you should remain alert for information regarding the activity of citizens councils which might involve violations of Federal statutes within the jurisdiction of this Bureau. Any such information received should, of course, be handled in accordance with the existing instructions pertaining to the specific violation indicated.

SAC, Washington Field

4/8/57

SAC, Knoxville

CITIZENS COUNCILS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER was recently arrested by the United States Marshal at Knoxville and on March 23, 1957, he appeared in U. S. District Court at Knoxville.

JOHN C. CRAWFORD, JR., U. S. Attorney, advised that while KASPER was in his office awaiting his hearing before Judge ROBERT L. TAYLOR, KASPER requested Mr. CRAWFORD to locate his attorney, J. BENJAMIN SIMMONS at Washington, D. C. Mr. CRAWFORD stated that he was unsuccessful in locating SIMMONS at his residence and business telephones and that thereafter KASPER requested that he attempt to locate SIMMONS at telephone number LA-69220 in Washington, D. C. Mr. CRAWFORD advised that he was unable to reach SIMMONS at that number and that the person who answered the telephone identified the telephone as being located in the FLEMING (phonetic) residence and indicated that SIMMONS did not reside there. This person, however, furnished the residence telephone number of SIMMONS and it was Mr. CRAWFORD's opinion that someone at that number is well acquainted with both SIMMONS and KASPER.

The above information is being furnished to you for information inasmuch as Knoxville has no indication as to the identity of the FLEMING residence or telephone number LA-69220.

2 - Washington Field
1 - Knoxville (105-175)

HES/epm
(3)

R.

24

SAC, Washington Field (100-33226)

4/9/57

SAC, Norfolk (105-292)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka
IS-Xb6
b7C
b7D

Reylet to Bureau dated 1/15/57, carbon copy to Washington Field and carbon copy to Knoxville.

Re Washington Field Office letter to Bureau 3/21/56, with copy to Atlanta.

On 3/28/57 [redacted] USA, [redacted] Virginia Beach, Va., attached to the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., advised SA ROBERT G. SMITH that [redacted] had visited him a few days previously. [redacted] stated that she engaged in no activity while in this area, and he furnished the name of [redacted] Knoxville 18, Tenn., which he advised he found among her personal effects.

[redacted] stated he could furnish no information regarding the significance of this name.

[redacted] also provided a blank Tennessee White Citizens Councils membership card, which is being enclosed for Knoxville.

[redacted] stated that also among personal effects of [redacted] he located the name of NATIONAL ANTI-JEWISH PARTY, Post Office Box 53, Atlanta, Ga. He could furnish no information regarding the significance of this name.

It is noted that no investigation regarding these organizations is being conducted. However, the information set forth above may be of value for the monthly Citizens Councils Summary.

2-Washington Field (Registered)
1-Atlanta (Info.) (Registered)
1-Knoxville (Info.) (Encl.-1) (Registered)
1-Norfolk
RWT:JC
(5)

105-115-25

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APR 15 1957	
SHIRLEY	

Standard Form No. 64

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: SAC, Miami

6/26/57

From: SAC, Charlotte (105-469)

Subject: ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANs,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
IS - X
OO: SAVANNAH

b6
b7C
b7D

Re Charlotte let 6/24/57, transmitting report of
[redacted] furnished 6/17/57, containing information concerning
[redacted] of Tampa, Florida.

On page 3 of that report appears a statement that [redacted] had a letter he said was to him from JOHN KASPER. One photostat of that letter is enclosed. The original was made available by [redacted] on 6/24/57 to SA JAMES M. UNDERHILL for photostating, and the original was returned to him the same date. An initialed photostat copy is in CE file 105-469-1A. Informant stated [redacted] left the letter with him in order that he might if desired contact [redacted] Greenville, S. C., whose name and address appear on the letter with the notation "Good S. C. Klansman to put on your mailing list". For your information, [redacted] has been reported to Charlotte as one of the leaders of the South Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., at Greenville, S. C.

This letter is on letterhead of the Tennessee White Citizens Councils, Knox County Division, Knoxville, Tennessee, P. O. Box 1323, dated May 23, 1957. It is addressed to "Dear [redacted]" and is signed "John". Informant states that [redacted] stated the "Bill" mentioned in the letter is BILL HENDRIX.

One copy of the photostat of the letter is enclosed for Knoxville and WFO.

In the event this information is included in any report, extreme care should be taken to protect this informant.

- 2 - Miami (Encl. 1)(RM)
- 2 - Knoxville (Encl. 1)(RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encl. 1)(RM)
- 4 - Charlotte (105-469)
(1-105-331) (1-105-502)

b7D

JMU:jn
(10)

1 cc in 100-1386

Shaiden [signature]

105-125-26

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FBI - KNOXVILLE	

a

CE 105-469

It is suggested it only be stated that [] was in possession of such a letter, with no mention made of where, that an exact date not be given, and that it not be said he left the letter with anyone.

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 7/29/57

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-New)

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, Aka
John Kasper
SM - X

b7D

On 7/26/57 [] stated he was in telephonic contact on 7/23, 24 and 25/57 with KASPER who was in Knoxville, Tenn. He states KASPER said he is going to hold a big Klan meeting in Nashville, Tenn., in about two weeks and would like to have this informant come there to help him set it up. No promise was made that this would be done but informant replied he would do so if his affairs would permit. Arrangement was made that if informant can come to Nashville to meet KASPER he will contact KASPER through FLOYD FLEMING of Seaboard White Citizens Councils in Washington, D. C.

According to informant, KASPER made the statement that Nashville will be the next battleground and they are going to have to fight to keep Negroes out of white schools there.

No other details obtained re plans for action at Nashville and not expected informant will be able to obtain any more details unless he does meet with KASPER. If Memphis or Knoxville desire informant meet with KASPER about the proposed Nashville meeting they should submit recommendations to the Bureau together with recommendations of payment of his expenses from near Charlotte, N. C.

END

CHILES

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Knoxville (RM)
2-Memphis (RM)
2-Washington Field (RM)
2-Charlotte (105-New)
JMU:fer
(11)

105-175-29
JH

Shuiter 5

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

7/31/57

SAC, KNOXVILLE (106-175)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka
SEABOARD WHITE CITIZENS'
COUNCILS
IS - X

During the recent trial in the U. S. District Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, at which time several persons were convicted of contempt of court, as a result of trouble arising from integration of the Clinton, Tennessee High School, US Attorney JOHN C. CRAWFORD, JR., furnished the following information:

He advised that ERNEST D. BYRD, Manager of the Anderson County, Tennessee Retail Credit Association, who was subpoenaed as a Government witness, advised him that the Anderson County Retail Credit Association had on 6/30/57, received a letter from the Capital Credit Corporation, Suite 400, 1325 E. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the Seaboard White Citizens' Council, Inc. According to Mr. CRAWFORD the letter indicated that the Seaboard White Citizens' Council, c/o JOHN KASPER, Clinton, Tennessee, owes a bill of \$42.45, plus interest since 2/28/57, to the Lewis Company, (a corporation) Advertising Specialists of Washington, D. C.

Mr. CRAWFORD stated that there was no indication as to what services the above company had performed for the Seaboard White Citizens' Council.

The above information is being furnished for whatever value it may be to Washington Field.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Washington Field (100-33226) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Knoxville

HES/jtw

(5)

105-125-30

8/1/57

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-175)
RE: FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, aka:
John Kasper
SM - X

Re Charlotte airtel to the Director dated 7/29/57.

The Knoxville Office is not now conducting any investigation concerning JOHN KASPER or the Seaboard White Citizens Councils.

In view of this, the informant's going to Nashville to contact KASPER would serve no purpose to the Knoxville Office.

ALDEN

3 - BUREAU (RM)
2 - CHARLOTTE (RM)
① - KNOXVILLE

HES:SSB *psb*
(6)

a
105-175-31

S P E C I A L

F B I

Date: August 2, 1957

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-4233395)

FROM: *JPM*
James SAC, Birmingham (105-375)

RE: WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IS - X

A confidential informant of the Birmingham Office today advised the following Western Union telegram received by ACE CARTER, 1962 Bessemer Road, Birmingham, Alabama, from JOHN KASPER, Knoxville, Tennessee.

"You are announced to speak Nashville Sunday, August 4, 1957, 2 PM with HENDRIX BAGWELL XAVIER and others. Urgent you be present no matter how. Important. Bring army. Will meet Nashville at 49 and Charlotte Avenue 11 AM Sunday. Any difficulty, call CY 7-9109, Nashville. Make press release from Birmingham.

JOHN KASPER"

For the information of Bureau and offices receiving this airtel, ACE CARTER has been active in connection with the Citizens' Council of Alabama and has in the past been active with JOHN KASPER in connection with racial segregation.

- 3 Bureau (AMSD)
- 1 Washington Field (100-33226) (AM)
- 2 Memphis (105-207) (AMSD)
- (2) Knoxville (105-122) (AM)
- 3 Birmingham (1-105-375) (1-100-3080) (1-134-23)

JLP:pas
(11)

105-175-32

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AUG - 5 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

DATE: 8-2-57

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING IN PLAIN TEXT

VIA AIR TEL AM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RE: FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, Aka.
John Kasper
SM - X

Re Charlotte Air Tel to Director, 7-29-57.

According to an article appearing in the Nashville Tennessean, a daily newspaper, 8/1/57, JOHN KASPER appeared at that paper and announced that he plans a meeting of Klansmen and White Citizens Council members at 2 p.m., Sunday, 8/4/57, at the front entrance of Centennial Park in Nashville. He stated he has come to Nashville to organize opposition to desegregation in the first grade of the city's schools this fall. He said that speakers would be ASA (ACE) CARTER, Birmingham, Ala., BILL HENDRIX, Ku Klux Klan leader, Clearwater, Fla., JAMES BAGWELL, Klan official of Greenville, S. C., Dr. EDWARD R. FIELDS, White Citizens Council official from Louisville, PETER XAVIER, Ohio White Citizens Council official of Dayton, Ohio, and Rev. JOHN MERCURIO, pro-segregationist of Los Angeles. Klan leaders and leaders of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government in Nashville have both announced publicly that they will have nothing to do with KASPER.

The news article referred to above stated that KASPER was accompanied by LEE FOSTER, Knoxville, who KASPER stated was the regional secretary of the East Tennessee Division of the White Citizens Council.

Chief DOUGLAS HOSSE, Nashville Police Department, has advised the Memphis Division that his department has a surveillance on KASPER. He said the Nashville Park Commission has not given KASPER a permit for the meeting and that none will be issued. He stated he will not be allowed to hold this meeting at the park and that efforts to do so

- 3 Bureau (RM)
- 2 Charlotte (RM)
- 1 Cincinnati (Info)(RM)
- 1 Birmingham (Info)(RM)
- 1 Miami (Info)(RM)
- ① Knoxville (Info)(RM)
- 1 Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
- 1 Louisville (Info)(RM)
- 1 Washington Field (Info)(RM)
- 2 Memphis (105-275)

FWN:BN
(14)

105-175-33

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AUG 2 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

R

ME 105-275

will give the police a reason for arrest.

In view of the above, it is not believed desirable for Charlotte informant to attend.

END

8-30-57

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS
RE : FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, ✓
aka. John Kasper
SM - X

(Info re possible violence, Nashville, Tenn.
Public Schools)

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau 7-25-57.

A news story appeared in the "Memphis Press Scimitar," issue 8-29-57 entitled "Negro Parents Hear Threats in Nashville." The story related that at least 3 of the parents of 13 Negro children, who have for first time in history of Nashville, Tenn. public school system enrolled in heretofore all white public schools, were warned by anonymous callers on 8-28-57 that they and their children would be harmed unless the children were withdrawn from the white schools. It was reported that W. H. OLIVER, white, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Nashville was threatened. The article stated that OLIVER asked for police protection at his home following the tossing of flaming rags upon the porch of his home on the night of 8-28-57. OLIVER is also reported to have said that he had received several anonymous telephone calls since the recent registration of 13 Negro students at formerly all white schools. The news story said the asserted leader of the intimidation program is JOHN KASPER, and described him as an avowed segregationist and Executive Secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council. The article further stated, "KASPER, who is appealing two contempt convictions for attempting to thwart school integration at Clinton, Tenn., said his followers would visit each of the 13 Negro families. He said the parents would be warned that unless they

Airtel.....

Teletype.....

A. M.

A. M. S. D.

Spec. Del.

Reg. Mail

Registered....

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Charlotte (Info)
- ① - Knoxville (Info)
- 1 - Little Rock (Info)
- 2 - Memphis (105-275)
- 1 - Memphis (105-38)

WHL:AJ

(9)

105-175-34

Sanchez

Shuler

8-30-57

ME #105-38
Director, FBI

withdrew their children from the white schools they would be shot, hanged or have their homes dynamited."

The article added that KASPER was also mapping plans for organized resistance against school integration in the North Carolina cities of Raleigh, Winston Salem, Charlotte and Greensboro, and at Little Rock, Ark.

A news story in the 8-28-57 Memphis "Commercial Appeal" newspaper, captioned "13 Negroes Signed at White Schools," stated that 13 Negroes signed up to attend white schools in Nashville on 8-27-57 as the South's first major city opened the doors of white schools to Negro first graders under a federal court order. This story, written by JAMES EWING, from the Commercial Appeal's Nashville bureau, stated that JOHN KASPER failed to visit any of the schools until registration was completed. Then he visited several schools and asked the principals how many "Niggers" registered. The story added that W. H. OLIVER, Assistant Superintendent of the Nashville public schools, reported KASPER's visits to Detective Chief SIDNEY C. RITTER, Nashville PD, and said he considered KASPER an intruder. The article added that KASPER addressed a shouting crowd of about 100 at the Davidson County Court House, Nashville, on Tuesday night, 8-26-57 and told them, "We're going to talk to the 'Niggers' and tell them if they want to avoid the shotgun, dynamite and rope they had better get out of the white schools."

This article reported the greatest opposition to the integration appeared at Glenn School in East Nashville; that about 15 segregationists, many of them wearing buttons proclaiming, "Keep Our White Schools White," gathered in front of the school and circulated literature attacking members of the U. S. Supreme Court and Negro leaders.

No information has thus far been developed to indicate that KASPER is working in concert with the U. S. Klans, Knights

8-30-57

AIRTEL

ME #105-38
Director, FBI

of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (Tennessee), headed in Nashville by EMMETT CARR, Grand Titan of the Middle Tennessee Klan, and by E. S. DOLLAR, President of the Nashville, Tenn. unit of the Klan. Nashville newspapers in August, 1957, have reported that KASPER and CARR are at odds with each other and are holding separate meetings.

In connection with the current integration of Nashville public schools, no violence is known to have occurred, no complaints have been received by this office, and UACB this office conducting no open inquiries relative thereto. Contacts will continue with established sources utilized in investigation of the case, "U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC. (TENNESSEE)."

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/10/57

SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-553)

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER
aka John Kasper
SM - X

There are enclosed for the Bureau 2 copies each of the following newspaper items concerning KASPER:

- (1) Editorial in Chapel Hill News Leader, Chapel Hill, N. C., 8/29/57.
- (2) Editorial and cartoon in Daily News, Greensboro, N. C., 9/1/57.
- (3) Editorial in Winston-Salem Journal, Winston-Salem, N. C., 9/2/57.
- (4) Editorial in Daily Times News, Burlington, N. C., 9/2/57.
- (5) Editorial in the Charlotte News, Charlotte, N. C., 9/3/57.

NEWS ITEMS:

Charlotte News, Charlotte, N. C., 8/29/57.
Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., 8/30/57.
Charlotte News, Charlotte, N. C., 8/30/57.
Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., 9/2/57.
Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., 9/2/57.
Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., 9/4/57. (2 articles)
Twin City Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C., 8/31/57.
Winston-Salem Journal, Winston-Salem, N. C., 8/31/57.
Journal and Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C., 9/1/57. (2 articles)
Winston-Salem Journal, Winston-Salem, N. C., 9/2/57.
Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C., 8/31/57.
Daily News, Greensboro, N. C., 9/1/57. (3 articles).
Greensboro Record, Greensboro, N. C., 9/2/57.
Enterprise, High Point, N. C., 8/31/57.
Enterprise, High Point, N. C., 9/1/57.
Enterprise, High Point, N. C., 9/2/57.
Daily Times News, Burlington, N. C., 8/31/57.
Daily Times News, Burlington, N. C., 9/2/57.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 27) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Memphis (105-275) (RM)
② - Knoxville (105-175) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (RM)
1 - Charlotte (105-553)

JMU:jn
(9)

105-175-35

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CS 105-558

It is noted that the Winston-Salem Journal of 8/31/57 reflects KASPER stated that after visiting cities in North Carolina he will return to Nashville, Tennessee, after which he will visit Little Rock, Arkansas, about the middle of September 1957, and then return to Winston-Salem.

The Charlotte office is not conducting any investigation on KASPER, but will continue to follow his activities through newspapers and public sources.

On 9/2/57, Chief of Police FRANK W. LITTLEJOHN, Charlotte, N. C., contacted ASAC HAROLD E. MELBORN of the Charlotte office and volunteered the statement that he was closely following the activities of KASPER and if possible would arrest him if he created any public disturbance. He added that the City Ordinances on the subject were rather weak, and he doubted he could take any direct action unless actual violence occurred.

On 9/3/57, Chief LITTLEJOHN advised SAs EDS D. CROCKER and JAMES M. UNDERHILL that he had received information from Dr. ELMO GARRINGER of the Charlotte School Board of the identity of 2 persons who were present at a meeting held by KASPER at the home of [redacted] Charlotte. These persons were [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] Charlotte.

b6
b7C

Kasper Pickets Meet, Gets Picketed Himself

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (INS)—pickets walked away with a Segregationist John Kasper and three-man police escort, they a small band of his followers had been picketed themselves picketed the White House for by two Negro men and heckled three and one-half hours today by two white spectators.

in what police described as "a very orderly demonstration."

Kasper in turn, had praise for the 50-man police force that kept a watchful eye on the picketing. He thanked Deputy Police Chief George R. Wallrodt for this "co-operation."

But before Kasper and his

Kasper, free on bail from charges that he attempted to incite a riot in Nashville, Tenn., made no effort to answer his hecklers, one of whom challenged a picket to fight.

AREA RESTRICTED

The segregationists took up their position in front of the White House at 11:30 a.m. (EDT) to protest President Eisenhower's conference with Southern governors on school segregation.

Washington Deputy Police Chief George E. Wallrodt told Kasper to confine his picketing to an open area of about 100 yards and directed the Negroes to an area just west of the segregationist group.

There were seven pickets, including Kasper, on hand when the demonstration began. Kasper said they all were from Washington, but he expected others from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

CARRY SIGNS

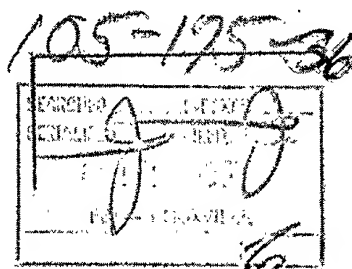
A crowd of about 150 persons, including some Negroes, gathered in LaFayette Park across the street to watch the pickets. Some of the policemen on the scene also were Negroes.

Kasper carried a sign in each hand. One said, "Ike, Clement, Hodges, Collins, McKeldin—all this shall pass away." The other said: "Clement is a fraud, is he here for Ike's tanks?"

Other signs held aloft by the pickets contained such slogans as "federal Dictatorship vs. the People," "N A A C P Rejoices—White People Weep," "Calms At Clinton, Bayonets at Little Rock," "Police State at Nashville," "Release Arkansas from Palate Guard," and "End Armed Terror."

KNOXVILLE
JOURNAL
OCT. 2, 1957
PAGE 5

ALONZO BULLOCK
ET AL
CR. CONTEMPT
OF COURT





DOUBLE DUTY — Segregationist John Kasper carries placards in both hands in Washington yesterday as he walks a picket line before the White House during a protest by the Seaboard White Citizens Council against the meeting between President Eisenhower and four Southern governors seeking a solution to the integration problem. A Negro reporter walks beside Kasper who is the Council's executive secretary. (AP Wirephoto)

AIRTEL

9/30/57

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

b6
b7C
b7D

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka
IS-X
CINAL

Re myairtels 9/29/57.

On 9/30/57, SA RICHARD B. LAVIN, at B'Nai B'Rith
Headquarters, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., NW, met with [redacted]

[redacted] as well as [redacted]
[redacted] Silver Spring, Md., and [redacted]
[redacted] Hyattsville, Md. [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] should be covered by request. [redacted]
[redacted] have been posing as [redacted] while
[redacted] associating with the subject organization.

[redacted] made available [redacted]
and [redacted] concerning a meeting held at the home of [redacted]
[redacted] on 9/29/57.
This info was orally supplied to SA LAVIN by [redacted] on 9/29/57,
and furnished to the Bureau by airtel that same date.

At [redacted] the
following additional info was furnished by [redacted] and [redacted]
The confederate flag which is to be placed on the White House
by [redacted] and [redacted] is to be done on the evening
of 9/30/57. The picketing of the White House on 10/1/57 is to
commence at 11:00 a.m. and to continue until 2:00 p.m.

It has been determined by SA MARVIN KABERLE of the
Silver Spring RA from Montgomery County PD that this [redacted]
is probably [redacted]
According to SA KABERLE, police officers at Montgomery County PD
recall that [redacted] recently was confined at Lockraven Training
School For Boys for seven months. At present time Montgomery
County PD cannot locate the police record on [redacted]

3-Bureau
1-Richmond (Info) (RM)
1-Baltimore (Info) (RM)
1-Knoxville (Info) (RM)
1-Newark (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

REL:baf
(8)

Airmail
AMSD
Registered
Spec. Del.

105-725-37

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Sanders

In regard to picketing, Sergeant JOSEPH CHENNAULT, Special Investigations Squad, MPD, advised SA WINFRED H. ANDERS on 9/30/57, that [redacted] called Precinct #3 on 9/30/57 to advise that the Seaboard White Citizens Council would picket the White House between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on 10/1/57 and there would be a [redacted] not further identified, in charge of this group. CHENNAULT advised that the Corporation Counsels Office is considering possible violations. At the meeting at the [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] advised SA LAVIN orally, [redacted] of Virginia asked KASPER if he believed in assassination. KASPER answered "purposeful assassination," then changed it to "selective assassination with a purpose." KASPER at this meeting also mentioned that the Director JOHN EDGAR HOOVER does not write his own speeches but that a Jew demand that 9 out of 10 SAs of the FBI are Jews.

[redacted] and [redacted] stated that the person responsible for burning a cross at Deale, Md., recently at the home of a doctor, was a [redacted] who resides in Prince Frederick, Md. During the meeting at [redacted] home, KASPER according to informants, made the following verbatim remark about the bombing of a Nashville school. "When we're all old and sitting by the fire I might have a story to tell about that." According to the informants, KASPER intends this week to go to NY to see some friends and then on his way back to Washington to stop at Camden, New Jersey, to see his mother. The informants could not reconcile this trip with the fact that KASPER stated he had to return to Tennessee to jail. Both informants are strongly of the opinion that KASPER wants to be jailed in WDC. They do not know exactly how he intends to bring this about.

[redacted] is scheduled to meet with KASPER this evening and to take dictation from him at the home of [redacted] in Southeast Washington. In this regard KASPER had expressed a desire to dictate at the home of the [redacted] and has referred to visiting them on a couple of occasions. According to [redacted] who is posing as Mrs. [redacted] this is impossible because the address which she has given to FLEMING, KASPER and others is the apartment of a friend of hers, a [redacted] According to the informants, [redacted] is Jewish in speech and appearance and has small children. She also has a Jewish emblem on her door as well as numerous Jewish articles and pictures in her home. [redacted] has suggested that [redacted] be moved temporarily to a furnished apartment where KASPER and others may visit. This move would be temporary but should be immediately made.

WFO 100-33226

[redacted] and [redacted] ask that for such a move on behalf of this woman the Bureau would share at least half the expense. Due to the excellent cooperation being given and the valuable info forth coming from these informants it is recommended that this expense be shared for a period of three months, after which time the value of these informants will be again considered.

It is noted that the Bureau does not have exclusive control of these people but that the Office of B'Nai B'Rith has been excellent in promptly furnishing all info received from them. This info is not available to this office in any other fashion.

Concerning the burning of a cross at Bethesda Chevy Chase School in the early morning hours of 9/29/57, as set forth in reairtel, this office checked with the Montgomery County, Md., PD, through the RA at Silver Spring, Md., and ascertained that a cross was burned on 9/29/57, at 1:20 a.m. Two officers, HAWKINS and RUSSEL, on routine patrol on East-West Highway, observed the cross burning at the school. They reported that it is six feet tall. They also came upon a sign in the grass near the cross which had the letters KKK written thereon in two foot letters. An investigation was conducted by Detective HICKEY HARRIS, Montgomery County PD and no witnesses or suspects were developed. The above info was supplied by Inspector HAROLD MILLER (NA) Montgomery County PD to SA MARVIN KADERLE of the Silver Spring RA.

A check of the Maryland license number HC 22-23 included in reairtels reflects that it is registered to a [redacted] Bethesda.

The info concerning the hanging of the confederate flag on the White House in the evening hours of 9/30/57, was furnished to Mr. DANIEL O'DRISCOLL of Secret Service by phone.

SE JOSEPH C. CREEDEN checked records of MPD this date and could locate no record for [redacted]

It is noted that KASPER while visiting WDC has been driving a red Plymouth convertible with Tennessee license # 7442. According to informants, this car is [redacted]

Knoxville is requested to ascertain the ownership of this vehicle.

WFO 100-33226

Expeditious consideration of the Bureau is requested to the suggestion that the Bureau assume half the expense of the informant's apartment.



—United Press Telephoto

'POLICE STATE' PROTEST—Segregationist John Kasper, center, talks to newsmen as he led picketing at the White House to protest against "police state rule of Arkansas by Gen. Eisenhower" and the presence of four Southern "scalawag" governors who were meeting with President.

Kasper Is Leader of White House Pickets

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — A handful of pickets started marching in front of the White House yesterday three hours before the talk between President Eisenhower and four Southern governors on the school integration issue got under way.

The pickets—seven in number at the start—were outnumbered more than three to one by police.

22 Officers on Duty

The pickets were led by John Kasper, who said they were assembled by the Seaboard White Citizens Council, of which he is secretary. Kasper who has been in trouble in racial disputes at various points in the South, calls himself a rabble-rouser and a campaigner against school integration.

THE KNOXVILLE
NEWS-SENTINEL

Knoxville,
Tennessee

October 2, 1957

Page 5

105-175-38
69

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Slusher 13

The seven pickets circled directly in front of the White House, outside the black iron fence along Pennsylvania Avenue. Twenty-two Washington policemen were keeping onlookers and occasional hecklers at a distance.

The pickets included four men, one girl and two boys.

'Can Fight for It'

The pickets carried placards bearing such inscriptions as: "America Sold Out to Red Presure . . . End Police State Terror in Little Rock Now . . . Keep Our White Schools White . . . Faubus for President — Turn Ike Out to Pasture."

After Kasper's group had paraded about two hours, a pair of Negroes showed up with opposition signs. One of them, Richard Tynes, told reporters:

"We feel if Kasper can fight democracy, we can fight for it."

'Thank God for Ike'

Tynes, a 37-year-old upholsterer who said he fought in World War II, carried a sign topped with an American flag. On one side it said: "Unwanted John Kasper—Signed Uncle Sam." On the back was an inscription in German which Tynes translated as "Freedom for All People Throughout the World."

Tynes' companion, who refused to identify himself, carried a placard reading, "Thank God for President Ike."

Denies Any Gain

The two Negroes walked back and forth about 100 feet from Kasper's pickets.

Reporters asked Kasper what he was trying to gain from the picketing.

"Well, I am not trying to gain anything," he replied, "except a little States' Rights and constitutional government and to end a Federal dictatorship that's coming on. I want to wake up some people."

'Smile, John, Smile'

Kasper mentioned three things he said the pickets were protesting: The use of Federal police power to force on white people something he said they never will accept; the removal of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas "from his executive chair by decree of President Eisenhower"; and the presence here of four governors "who we are sure will sell out the South as they have the people of their own states."

One heckler asked Kasper if he had "been out to St. Elizabeths (mental hospital) lately?" Another called out: "Smile, John, smile for the cameras." Then he hooted, "Oh, Elvis," just before police hustled him across the street.

Promoting Third Party

Of his anti-integration campaign Kasper said: "If I have to go to jail there will be others to carry this on." He said he is promoting a third political party based on racial nationalism.

Kasper said the picket line was made of persons from Washington, but would be joined later by reinforcements from Maryland, Virginia and Delaware.

The picketing attracted perhaps 200 spectators at first, but then the crowd began dwindling. The picketing ended shortly after Mr. Eisenhower's conference

Kasper Has Plan To Picket Ike's Meeting Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (ENS) Segregationist John Kasper said today that he and his followers will picket the White House Tuesday when President Eisenhower meets with Southern governors on integration.

Kasper, free on bail after his arrest in Nashville, Tenn., on charges of incitement to riot, said the pickets would protest what he called "the Hungarian type police state rule of Arkansas by General Eisenhower."

His Seaboard White Citizens Council and other organizations, he added, also are protesting the presence at the White House of the four Southern governors whom he attacked as "Scalawags" and "weaklings."

Kasper charged that the four governors — McKeldin of Maryland, Clement of Tennessee, Collins of Florida and Hodges of North Carolina — "are here to sell out the white people generally and the South in particular."

Kx Journal
10/1/57
Pg 1

et al - CR -
C of C

*File
Ra*

105-175-39
57-4-296

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OCT 1 - 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	
<i>Shirley B</i>	
1cc sent Bur	

b6
b7C

10/7/57

AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-175)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka
IS-X
CINAL

Re: WFO airtel to Director, 9/30/57.

Records Knox County Court Clerk's Office, examined by SA THEODORE A. SANDERS on 10/4/57, reflect 1957 Tenn. license 3/P 7442 issued to JOHN KASPER, Route 1, Callahan Road, Knoxville, in May, 1957, for a 1958 Plymouth coupe, Identification Number 13288733. The records reflect that on May 20, 1957, JOHN KASPER, Route 1, Callahan Road, made application for certificate of title without lien, producing a prior title from the District of Columbia for a 1958 Plymouth coupe, Identification Number 13288733.

Knoxville Office files reflect that one [redacted] Route 1, Callahan Road, Knoxville, Tenn., has been an associate of KASPER, and [redacted] is reported to be the chairman of the Dante Community White Citizens Council, a suburban community of Knoxville.

RUC. *dg*

- 3 - Bureau (100-423395)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-33226) (Info.)
- 1 - Baltimore (Info.)
- 1 - Newark (Info.)
- 1 - Richmond (Info.)
- ① - Knoxville (105-175)

TAS:ldh
(8) *ldh*

4
105-175-40

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-20015)

11/18/57

b6
b7C
b7D

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C. aka
IS - X
(OO:WFO)

ReBAairtel 11/12/57, requesting info concerning
a meeting which took place on 10/6/57, at the home of [redacted]
[redacted], at which meeting
[redacted] came in and stated, "They burned a cross on
MC KELDIN's gate."

On 11/18/57, [redacted]
[redacted] advised SA RICHARD B. LAVIN that the
following persons were present at the meeting:

JOHN KASPER

[redacted]
FLOYD H. FLEMING

(FNU) [redacted] from Knoxville, Tennessee
(FNU) [redacted] from Knoxville, Tennessee
and [redacted] and [redacted] posing
as Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] (cover by request) informants
of [redacted]

[redacted] resides at [redacted] Arlington, Va.

KX is requested to furnish the identities of [redacted]
and [redacted] to WFO and BA. p.

2 - Baltimore
② - Knoxville 105-175
1 - WFO

RBL:rcs
(5)

AIRTEL

105-175-44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1957	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

AIRTEL

TO SAC, KNOXVILLE

12/4/57

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IS - X

[redacted] on 12/3/57 advised SA ELMER LEE TODD
that he had received the following information:

b6
b7C
b7D

1. The Tenn. White Councils are to meet in
Nashville or Knoxville around the 6th of December to map
out [redacted] campaign for governor. No one will represent
the Seaboard W.C.C.

2. There will be a "Nationalist Convention" in
Knoxville in another month or so. It is being held because
no one represented the SWCC at the last one.

Above for information.

- ② - Knoxville
- 1 - Memphis (Info)
- 2 - WFO
- (1 - [redacted])

b7D

HJO:mw
(5)

AIRTEL

105-175-45

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - KNOXVILLE	

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (100-33226) (RM)

12/24/57

SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-175)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IS - X

(OO: WFO)

Re Washington Field airtel to Baltimore 11/18/57 wherein Knoxville requested to furnish identity of [redacted] and [redacted] reported to be from Knoxville, Tennessee.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is possibly identical with [redacted] listed in the 1958 City Directory of Knoxville as [redacted] residing with his wife [redacted] at [redacted] Knoxville.

On 12/4/57 Mr. ANSEL HALL, Assistant Manager, Knoxville Credit Bureau, furnished information from his files to SA THEODORE A. SANDERS to the effect that [redacted] and wife, [redacted] was formerly from Chambliss, Ga. He was reported to be employed as of April 1957 by [redacted] His address in April 1957 was [redacted] and his credit rating was slow.

A news article appearing in the Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tenn., 10/16/57, Page 2, entitled "White Citizens Protest Decision on John Kasper", [redacted] was reported to be [redacted] of the Knox County WCC.

[redacted] is possibly identical with [redacted] who is listed in local Knoxville Directories as [redacted] residing at [redacted] Knoxville.

On 12/11/57 Mr. ANSEL HALL, Assistant Credit Manager, Knoxville Credit Bureau, advised SA THEODORE A. SANDERS that his records reflect that [redacted] is [redacted] and has been known to the files of his office since July 1948. [redacted] and his wife [redacted] reside at [redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee. [redacted] is reported to have been previously employed as [redacted]. It is reported that he is a native of this locality and is a veteran presently drawing a GI disability of 30%, or \$480 per year.

2 - Washington Field
2 - Baltimore (100-22015) (RM)
1 - Knoxville
TAS/bgc
(4)

105-125-46

KX 105-175

A news article in the Knoxville News-Sentinel, local Knoxville paper, dated September 20, 1956, described [] as the person who was arranging a speech in Knoxville for the WCC by ASA CARTER of Birmingham. [] was also reported in a news article appearing in the Knoxville Journal, local newspaper, 9/30/56, as the person who would preside at this WCC meeting where CARTER was invited to speak.

An article appearing in the Knoxville News-Sentinel 11/30/56 quoted JOHN KASPER as identifying [] as chairman of Knox County WCC.

An article appearing in the Knoxville Journal 10/16/57 described [] as public relations director of Knox County WCC and is reported as stating that [] is chairman of this Council.

RUC.

dg



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Memphis, Tennessee
March 19, 1958

Re: FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, wa
John Kasper
SECURITY MATTER - X

Reference is made to the memorandum, dated March 19, 1958, captioned as above. Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 referred to in this memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

105-125-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 21 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Sanders



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Memphis, Tennessee
March 19, 1958

b6
b7c

Re: **FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, wa**
John Kasper
SECURITY MATTER - X

On March 3, 1958, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the following information:

[redacted] a member of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, Davidson County Branch, Nashville, Tennessee, and an active supporter of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, advised T-1 that there is a movement in progress to get a 1000 people who are members of the White Citizens Councils or who are sympathizers with them, and who are sympathizers of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, to go to the prison where KASPER is incarcerated to be on hand the day KASPER is released from prison. He stated the idea is that they want to hold a rally outside the prison gates when KASPER is released to show him that they are still behind him, and also to show that they are still opposed to the integration of public schools.

[redacted] did not indicate to the informant who was pushing this idea, nor did he indicate to the informant how much progress had been made in getting people to go. He was unable to tell the informant when KASPER would be released from prison and he did not know the name of the prison where he is incarcerated.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Wellborn

105-125-52

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 21 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Senders

Director, FBI

March 19, 1958

SAC, Memphis (105-275)

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, aka
SM - X

b7D

On March 3, 1958 [redacted] furnished information to SA FRANCIS W. NORWOOD regarding captioned individual which is set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. [redacted] is referred to as T-1 in the letterhead memorandum. Also is a letterhead memorandum setting out the reliability of the informant utilized in this memorandum.

This information is furnished to the Bureau and interested offices for whatever action is deemed advisable.

2- Bureau (encl.-10) RM
1- Washington Field (encl.-2) (info) RM
1- Knoxville (encl.-2) (info) RM
1- Memphis [redacted]
1- Memphis (105-275)
FVN:FJ
(6)

ms

b7D

105-195-53

SEARCHED <i>J</i>	INDEXED _____
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MAR 21 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Seidman MS

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

6/19/58

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka
IS - X

On 6/18/58 [redacted] furnished the following information to SA [redacted] orally. This will be reduced to writing and will be filed [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

6/18/58. "There was a meeting of the Seaboard WCC on 6/18/58. FLOYD FLEMING, Executive Secretary, was interviewed by a reporter from the 'Northern Virginia Sun,' who asked FLEMING what the organization intended to do after JOHN KASPER gets out of jail. FLEMING replied 'reorganization will begin - several committees will be set up.'

[redacted] who attends 'Defenders' meetings, came to this meeting with [redacted] [redacted] commented regarding the situation in Virginia by saying 'There might be a fight.'

b6
b7C

"New 'hate literature' is being prepared.

[redacted] Tenn., Admiral COROMMELIN, Ala., and B. HENDRIX of Florida are supposed to meet JOHN KASPER when he gets out of jail about August 9, 1958."

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)
- ① - Knoxville (Info)
- 1 - Memphis (Info)
- 1 - Miami (Info)
- 2 - Richmond (105-632)(WCC)(Info)
- (1 - 105-405)(DEFENDERS)
- 2 - WFO
- (1 - [redacted])

b7D

CMG:mw
(11)

AIRTEL

MAIL

Airmail _____
AMSD _____
Registered ☒ _____
Spec. Del. _____

105-175-54

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JUN 2 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Sander

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

7/9/58

SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-45)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet 6/25/58 to Assistant Attorney General W. WILSON WHITE, a copy of which was furnished to Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director, Bureau of Prisons.

On 7/1/58, SA ANDREW T. WALSH verbally furnished this information to Mr. EUGENE R. GOODWYN, JR., Warden, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida. Mr. GOODWYN explained that the information had previously been called to his attention by the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

GOODWYN advised that no detainers have been filed against KASPER's release and that, with accrued "good time", he will be released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, on 8/1/58.

Continuing, GOODWYN stated that KASPER has written his attorneys that he "wants no fanfare" when he is released. He recently informed Warden GOODWYN that he plans to depart from Tallahassee "quietly" on the morning of 8/1/58. He also told GOODWYN that he plans to meet a friend at the bus station in Tallahassee at 8:00 A.M. on that date and the two of them will proceed to Knoxville, Tennessee. GOODWYN explained that the Federal Correctional Institution authorities at Tallahassee planned to furnish KASPER a bus ticket to Knoxville upon his release.

In conclusion, GOODWYN stated that he anticipated "no trouble or fanfare" in connection with KASPER's release on 8/1/58.

Refer to WFO airtel to Bureau of 6/27/58 which says that CROMMELIN would meet KASPER upon his release. CROMMELIN may be friend mentioned by the Warden. Bureau will be kept currently advised.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Memphis (Info.) (RM)
1-Knoxville (Info.) (RM)
1-WFO (Info.) (RM)
1-Jacksonville
JHH-jcw
(6)

105-175-55

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JUL 12 1958	
FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Shirley

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: July 15, 1958

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-45)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau dated 7/9/58

On July 14, 1958 Deputy United States Marshal MARION WOODROW DAVIS, Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida, advised he was in receipt of a commitment dated November 15, 1957 from the United States District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee, Northern Division, Knoxville, Tennessee, on "U. S. vs. FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, Re: Criminal Contempt Proceedings" for wilfully violating permanent injunction issued by that court on September 6, 1956. This commitment was for a period of six months, to begin at expiration of sentence of one year imposed on August 31, 1956.

Mr. DAVIS advised that this commitment was being placed as a detainer on KASPER at Tallahassee Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida, on July 14, 1958. He stated that it was his understanding that KASPER could make bond on this case, and, if so, his release date from Federal Correctional Institution would be August 1, 1958.

On July 14, 1958 Warden EUGENE R. GOODWYN, Jr., Tallahassee Federal Correctional Institution, advised he would furnish to the Jacksonville Office any information coming to his attention concerning bond made by KASPER on the contempt commitment.

2 - BUREAU (RM)
① - KNOXVILLE (INFO) (RM)
1 - MEMPHIS (INFO) (RM)
1 - WFO (INFO) (RM)
1 - JACKSONVILLE
ATW:mlk
(6)

105-175-56

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FBI - KNOXVILLE	

Shrider
see sub 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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